THE LITERARY DIGEST

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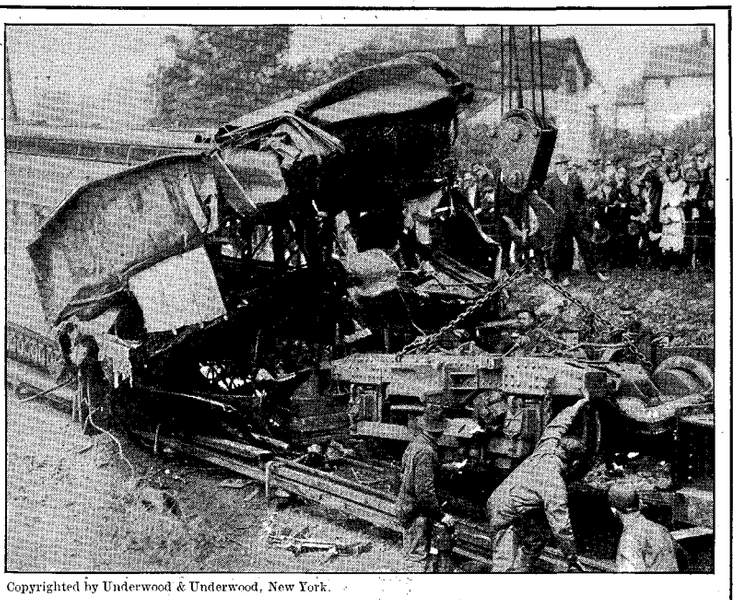
TOPICS OF THE DAY

STEEL-CAR EFFICIENCY IN WRECKS

AS NO WRECK was ever prevented by steel cars, some observers are asking just now if the popular craze for these vehicles would not be better directed toward the elimination of causes of accident, instead of taking it for granted that every train will some day go to smash and building it like a safe-deposit vault. One editor inquires if it wouldn't be better to insist that there be no collisions of trains of whatever material rather than to rest content with steel cars "to make collisions perfectly safe and customary." The New York *Evening Sun* is willing to admit, for instance, that steel cars may diminish the death toll, but adds that "they need to be reenforced with intelligent engineers and prudent dispatchers," and one railroad authority goes still further, and claims that steel cars are in themselves the cause of many wrecks because of their extreme weight on unprepared rails and roadbed. Meanwhile, persuaded of the steel car's value in mitigating the horrors of a wreck, Representative Allen, of Ohio, has introduced a bill into Congress requiring all railway passenger-trains in interstate commerce, after July 1, 1918, to be composed wholly of steel cars. Objection is raised in some quarters against such a bill on several grounds, as, that it imposes too great a hardship on the railroads, which, between the difficulties of rate regulation and wage elevation, are having their day of trial. It is argued also that if enough factories were established to provide the enormous number of steel cars that would be needed under the proposed law, as soon as these cars should be built "there would be ruinous waste (of factories) and a cruel displacement of labor." That is the stand of the New York *World*, which calls attention also to the fact that in cases of slow trains on inactive lines, and in the local service of larger systems, "steel cars are little needed." Besides, adds *The World*, it is dubious "how far the steel cars will solve the problem of safety in electric trains"; yet it suggests:



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THIS WAS A STEEL CAR.

Result of the head-on collision of September 22 between two trains of steel cars on the Long Island Railroad at College Point. Fifty or more passengers were injured, but none killed, altho three employees of the railroad lost their lives.

"By all means let steel equipment be employed as fast as possible in services where the best railroad judgment agrees that it is most needed. But it will never avert death and injury by accident so long as accidents occur; and the chief causes of the accident are recklessness and lack of discipline. Coroner Mix shows that on the New Haven Railroad alone in thirty-two months 101 cases of improper flagging were reported, and 158 cases of engineers running past signals. In every such case human life may be endangered."

Nevertheless, while sticking to the point that no precaution of car-building can ever make up for lack of good management on a railroad, *The World* is bound to recognize that steel cars did prove life-savers in the recent head-on collision near College Point, Long Island, while the Brooklyn *Eagle* picks out as the "most obvious and easiest lesson" of the White Mountains Express wreck on the New Haven road the fact that "the wooden car must go," and from its store of memory cites a modern instance to prove the necessity for legislation in the matter:

"Thirty years ago, the car stove was banished from railroad

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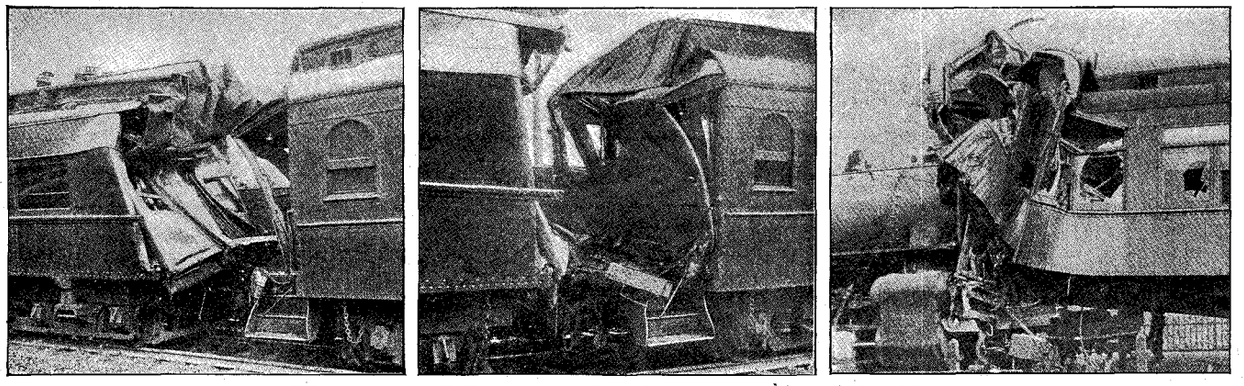

STEEL CARS AFTER THE COLLISION AT TYRONE, PA., ON JULY 30.

In this rear-end collision, according to *The Railway Age Gazette*, "the shock was largely absorbed by the crushing of the platforms and vestibules of the cars." The engineer of the following train was the only person killed.

trains, following the dreadful burning of victims of a wreck at White River Junction, Vt. The railroads were only driven by law into the expense of heating their trains from the engine. They can be driven to-day by like legislation into substituting steel cars for wooden ones, a change which is hardly greater, in view of the increased volume of traffic, than was the abandonment of stoves in the elementary railroading of a generation ago."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, too, would send wooden cars "to the scrap-heap" and make the roads replace them with steel ones; but at the same time, it argues, the railroads "should be permitted to increase their income sufficiently to do so," and it adds: "The United States will not tolerate cheap fares and low freight rates at the expense of human life." The steel car must come, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* agrees, but how it is to be made to come "is something Congress will have to wrestle with at its next regular session."

On the other hand, considering the proposed steel-car legislation from an adverse and also from an expert's point of view, James O. Fagan, author of "Confessions of a Railway Signalman," says in a letter to the New York *Times:*

"Before permitting or compelling the railroads to add an unlimited number of ponderous steel cars to their equipment would it not be well to secure from the Interstate Commerce Commission an opinion as to the present preparedness of the railroads to carry in safety this additional weight? An opinion of this kind in advance would certainly mean more to the people than any number of discoveries and rulings of the usual post-mortem description. Surely, these tracks and road-beds are matters of the first consideration, and any cart-before-the-horse legislation should be looked upon by the people with the greatest disfavor. At any rate, I think there is evidence enough of a cautionary nature to make both the railroads and Congress proceed very carefully with this steel-car proposition. . . . . .

"In fact, a careful scrutiny of the records for the past year or two warrants the suspicion that the unusual weight and speed of these trains have been the probable causes in most of these accidents. Saving lives in this roundabout fashion is something new in railroad and human economy. It reminds one of Dickens's hero who saved a small fortune in his mind by purchasing at bargain sales articles for which he had absolutely no use."

Referring to our propensity to try to correct every wrong by writing a new law in the statute-book, the New York *Journal of Commerce* questions whether it is physically possible to equip all the railroads with steel cars in two, three, or four years, and asserts that it could not be done in any case "without imposing a great strain on the finances of the companies." Then *The Journal of Commerce* emphasizes the oft-mentioned axiom that "safety of operation depends more on the personnel than on the material." This is echoed, too, by the Washington *Post*, which proceeds to disclose the situation that the railroads face:

"Eleven railroads have protested against the enactment of the proposed law compelling all roads to be fully equipped with steel cars on the ground that it would cost them $633,000,000. While this may sound like putting the dollar above human life, there is a great deal to be said on behalf of the railroads. They can not be expected, for one thing, to stand the strain of constant lawmaking which puts financial burden after financial burden upon them. Either the Government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, must permit them to charge increased rates to shippers and passengers to make up their losses, or else some of them will go into bankruptcy."

The real solution of the problem, continues *The Post*, is to be found in this statement of George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway:

"By discipline—firm, rigid, unyielding discipline—alone can railroad wrecks be averted. I do not believe in all-steel cars. I think the half-steel cars are the safest. But steel cars will not prevent wrecks. Discipline alone can do that. Without discipline there will always be wrecks. By discipline I mean a strict obedience to rules and orders. The human element enters into railroading to such an extent that men always must be depended upon, and men are not machines. So they must be trained to do what is expected of them."

THE FAMINE AND THE FARMER

THE DIZZY SOARING of meat prices is caused by the farmer's failure to raise enough live stock, declared the American Meat Packers in their annual convention in Chicago last week, and unless he mends his ways we must face the prospect of a meat famine. For in this case growing prices, we are told, are the direct result of a dwindling supply—a contention supported by the latest government statistics. According to these statistics, as quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, since the beginning of 1907 the number of beef cattle in the United States has decreased from 51,565,000 to 30,030,000, and the number of sheep from 53,240,000 to 51,480,000, while in the same period the population of the country has increased by 10,000,000. Thus the supply has been diminishing even more rapidly than the demand has been increasing. And we read in *The Wall Street Journal* that during the same time the price of fat cattle at Chicago advanced more than 50 per cent., while the wholesale price of drest beef kept pace. Among the remedies suggested by speakers at the Packers' Convention, Chicago dispatches tell us, were the following:

Every small farmer should raise at least two beef steers a year to offset the decreased production of the great ranches of the West.

The remaining ranges should be cut up into farms, to put all farmers on an equal footing.

Development of the hills of New England, with their bountiful springs and prevailing shade, as a beef-producing country.

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Substitution of corn for cotton in the Southern States, and the consequent development of the cattle and hog production.

And the seriousness of the situation was thus set forth in the report of the Executive Committee:

"The American meat-packing house situation and that of consumers of meat-food products in this country are both in a condition more precarious than at any other time in our history.

"We are facing conditions in the production of meat-food products which would have been thought impossible ten years ago. The shortage of live stock which has been imprest upon us as packing-house producers for several years has been intensified during the last year. Our population is growing at its normal rate. We have passed the point where demand has overtaken production, and we are now on a basis which shows that demand exceeds the supply of meat-food products to such an extent that we have abnormally high prices for meat-food products.

"The farmers are not furnishing nearly a sufficient number of animals to keep the packing houses in operation on anything like full time, and this results in heavy losses, owing to lack of volume of business. And there seems to be no prospect of relief. Despite the higher prices for live stock of all kinds, statistics show that the farmers not only are not increasing their production of meat-food animals, but that such production is decreasing at an appalling rate."

"The problem of our future beef supply is to be worked out in our own borders, and the sooner we realize that fact the better it will be for us," agrees *The Wall Street Journal*, which goes on to argue that the South is peculiarly fitted to supply the solution:

"What better breeding place could be asked for than in the South? Between Virginia and Louisiana are millions of acres of cheap, well-watered lands that could carry cattle. Climatic conditions would make the carrying cost less than in the North. The fever-tick is being eliminated. North Carolina, for instance, is now two-thirds free from the pest. There is room in that section (and need, too) for thousands of cattle.

"In the last census year the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana had 5,766,000 head of cattle, worth $72,000,000. With their total area of 348,715 square miles, that would average 16.5 head to a square mile. New York and Pennsylvania are by no means well stocked with cattle, yet on their total area of 94,330 square miles they carried that same year 4,010,000 head of better cattle—worth $140,000,000, averaging 42.5 head to the square mile.

"In that same year these seven Southern States spent $60,000,000 for commercial fertilizers, and their crops were worth $916,550,000. Those of New York and Pennsylvania (without counting animal products) were worth $706,000,000. This is not because the Northern soil is more fertile. The enormous yields of cotton on some of the experimental farms, and the extraordinary results obtained by some of their boys' corn clubs, show what the Southern lands can do. Less cropping and more cattle would mean larger returns per acre.

"The census valuation looks as if a large part of the Southern cattle is native 'scrub,' of which even New York and Pennsylvania have too much. To prepare such a steer for market is like trying to fatten a fence-rail—and the product is about as juicy. But to establish herds of thoroughbred stock is a costly undertaking. The North Carolina Commissioner is trying to grade up the native stock by placing thoroughbred breeding animals in different parts of the State. The plan commends itself to common sense.

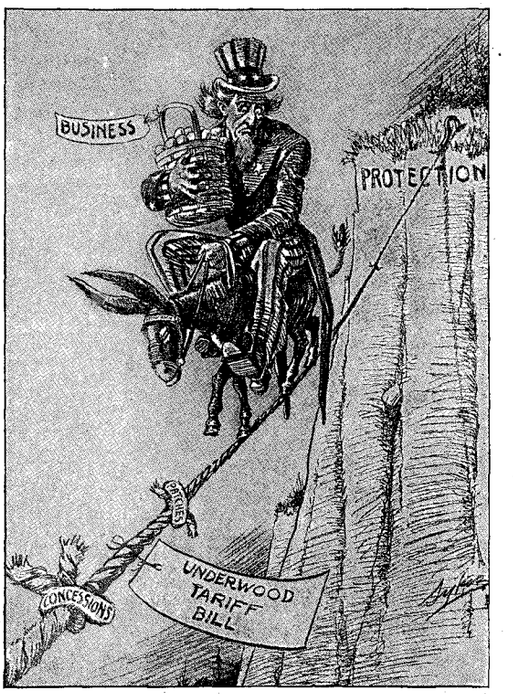
"If the farmers of the South will be satisfied to raise more corn and forage, and learn to look upon well-graded cattle as mills to condense that feed for market, they can raise an equal amount of cotton on a smaller acreage, and save a part of their immense bill for fertilizer. Incidentally, also, they will be on the way to solving the question of rural credit."

In Pennsylvania, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, there are thousands of idle acres good for the production of beef; and the same paper suggests that "a general publicity campaign, carefully planned and carried out, would doubtless increase the production 20 per cent., or even more."

The advisability of splitting up the great cattle-ranges into smaller holdings is discust in the New York *Commercial*, in which we read:

"Many who should be well able to judge maintain that the division of the ranges into small farms has caused a steady decrease in the supply of American cattle, but the truth of this statement is disputed by some of the large ranch owners of Texas, who find that the industry in their State was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at present. One Texan authority on the subject says that the 'vest-pocket ranchmen,' as he calls them, are now raising more cattle to the acre than ever before in the history of that part of the country, and they can do this because they can put up the forage in silos, which

TEAM WORK.
—Spang in the Montgomery *Advertiser*.



IN TERROREM.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

TWO VIEWS OF DEMOCRATIC TARIFF LEGISLATION.

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he thinks is the solution of the cattle problem. On the one hand, we have the meat-packers predicting that the supply of cattle will soon be insufficient to feed the people of this country, and on the other hand we have the statements from cattle-raisers themselves, especially in Texas, that the Western farmer will produce plenty of live stock if he can get a fair share of the price which the ultimate consumer pays."

Declaring in favor of the small farm rather than the large ranch, *The Commercial* goes on to say:

"The open ranch was suited only to cattle that were capable of covering a great deal of ground in a day, and this made it practically impossible to raise the best class of beef cattle without feeding them quite heavily to supplement the wild grasses which they found on the open range. It pays the cattle-farmer best to finish his stock at home, but the cattle herded on open ranges have to be shipped to the corn country in order to have the necessary weight put on before they are sent to the packing houses. A farmer with anywhere from one hundred and sixty acres to a thousand acres of land can turn out five times as many cattle in proportion to acreage as would ever be produced on the old-fashioned ranches, and his chance to lose by disease or accident, including the depredations of wild animals, is much less."

"CASH-DRAWER" DIPLOMACY

DIPLOMACY of several varieties, as practised by the Roosevelt and the Taft Administrations in dealing with certain troublous republics of Latin America, whether it happened to be the "Big Stick" brand, the "Dollar," or the "Drumstick" brand, was harshly termed "radical" and "high-handed" by Democratic critics, Washington press correspondents remind us, as they review the course of action pursued by the Wilson Administration in snuffing out the latest local conflagration in Santo Domingo. The previous Dominican revolution, we read, lasted about eleven months, while the present came to an end in less than one month, thanks to what is now called in Washington "Cash-Drawer Diplomacy." Two chief features are noted in this "new and radical extension" of our policy with Latin America. First, the United States Government serves notice on the Dominican rebels, through Minister James M. Sullivan, that even if they should succeed in dismantling the Bordas Government, they will not receive recognition from the United States. Second, in the event that the rebels should obtain control of the government by force, they are furthermore informed that the United States will withhold Santo Domingo's share of her customs receipts, of which the United States is collector and custodian under the convention of 1907.

HE EXTINGUISHED THE SANTO DOMINGO CONFLAGRATION.

Minister James M. Sullivan, who conveyed the message from our Government which induced the Dominican rebels to drop their revolution.

Advised of these conditions, General Horacio Vasquez, leader of the revolution, promptly agrees to discontinue the movement and persuade his followers to lay down their arms, whereupon the American Minister proceeds to Santo Domingo City to offer his credentials to President Bordas. The Dominican adjustment meanwhile, we read in the press, encourages some Washington officials to predict that the last days of Latin-American revolutions are in sight, even if the United States has not the same control over the finances of other such countries as it maintains over those of the Dominican Republic, because the prophets consider "non-recognition" an equally strong arm as withholding of funds in dealing with "cantankerous insurrections."

Tracing the development of the insurrection that began at Puerto Plata, the New York *Times* relates that its leader, Horacio Vasquez, has been regarded as the patriot of the revolution that overthrew the Presidency of Eladio Victoria, and known as the close personal friend and political maker of President Bordas. The reason that Vasquez turned on him, *The Times* says, is because "Bordas has failed to institute the reforms for which Vasquez brought about the revolution of 1912." A new constitutional convention was to have been called, and an equal extension of the suffrage throughout the Republic was promised. The calling of the convention has been postponed and again postponed with the result, as *The Times* remarks, that the plan of constitutional reform has been "defeated by the familiar Spanish method of procrastination." Meanwhile Vasquez partizans accuse President Bordas of "aspiring to a perpetual dictatorship," and *The Times* continues:

"No sooner did General Vasquez form this judgment of the Administration than he entrenched himself in the Province of Puerto Plata, of which he is Governor, by manning the government railroad, which leads seventy miles inland to Santiago and Moco, with 1,000 trained soldiers. The Bordas Administration retaliated by opening negotiations for renting this railroad to a private company composed of Bordas's partizans. The revolution, begun by a pitched battle on August 30, pivoted about the possession of the railroad."

On examination into the reasons for the Administration's drastic handling of the uprising at the very outset, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) points out that:

"Nobody is better aware than President Wilson of what has been called 'the divine right of revolution,' the Cromwell-Danton-Washington right to end tyranny by resistance. But President Wilson is convinced that there is no public-spirited motive, nothing but brigandage, in the minds of the rebels in Santo Domingo. And the public-spirited motive is what differentiates rebellion, wise or unwise rebellion, from brigandage. To the thinker it is clear that this forcing of peace in another land involves morally the duty of a certain supervision over the existing Government that is being protected. That Government must be made decent, and kept decent. No barbarism can be tolerated. With this qualification, however, the American people will agree that our power of the purse in Santo Domingo may well be used to check the movements of looters who steal the livery of patriotism to serve the devil in."

Just what "our power of the purse" amounts to *The Eagle* goes on to show by citing the provisions of the Roosevelt convention of 1907 for the collection of customs duties, "which constitute the greater part of the income of Santo Domingo." It notes parenthetically:

"One hundred thousand dollars a month of these customs receipts are set aside for interest and sinking-fund. Taking out this $1,200,000 a year, any further amount up to $3,000,000 goes for Santo Domingo's current expenses. Above $3,000,000, on the surplus, Santo Domingo and her creditors share and share alike. Not quite $2,000,000 is the share to be spent by Santo Domingo officials on last year's income. Without this, a revolutionary or provisional Government would be helpless."

In President Wilson's policy the New York *Commercial* sees the purpose of teaching the people of Santo Domingo that "the only way to change the government is to vote against it at a regular election, and that the long line of Presidents who attained office as military dictators has come to an end." Proceeding, *The Commercial* casts a side glance toward Mexico, and says:

"If by withholding recognition the United States can make it

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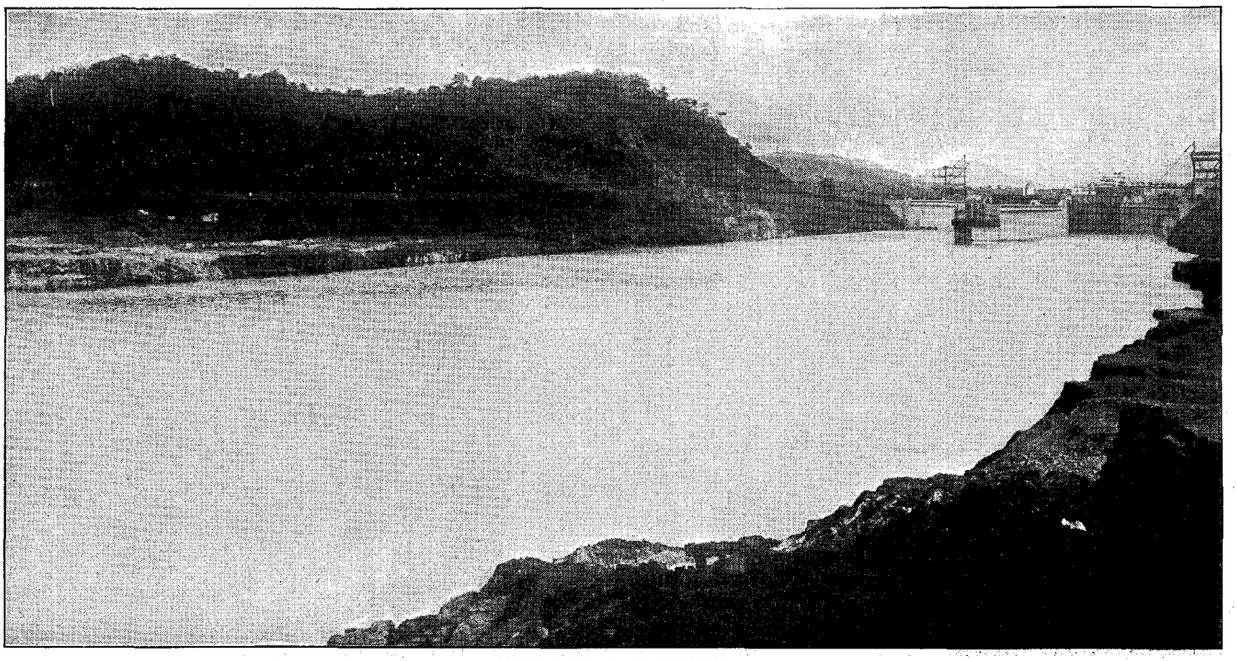

THE CANAL FLOODED,

And nearly ready for traffic. Altho the water here has not yet reached its full height, this view near the Miraflores Locks is practically as it will look when the canal is formally opened.

impossible for Mexico or any other republic in Central America to borrow money abroad while a state of anarchy or civil war prevails, it will tend greatly to check speculation in revolutions by certain international banking houses and purveyors of munitions of war who do business on both sides of the Atlantic. This does not involve any interference with the rights and liberties of the people of such republics. It is rather a defense of their rights and liberties, because all that the United States Government can or ever will ask of them is that they hold fair elections and abide by the results. Now that the Federal Administration has taken the first step in this direction in dealing with Santo Domingo the development of this new policy will be watched with great interest."

MORE BRITISH PANAMA WORRY

THE FEAR VOICED by Prof. Adam W. Kirkaldy that the Panama Canal may wean British ships away from the Suez route, give American ships the advantage, and divert much Oriental and Australian trade from London to American ports, is not regarded very seriously by our newspapers. The facts that American coal can be sold cheaper at Panama than British coal at Suez, and that "all Japanese and New Zealand ports and all Australian ports east of Adelaide" will be nearer to New York than to London, upon which Professor Kirkaldy bases his conclusions, are not questioned, but some of the American papers wonder how this country, with no merchant marine to speak of, can crowd British ships out of business. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says Professor Kirkaldy "draws an agreeable picture for Americans to contemplate," the only trouble with it being the fact that "we have as yet no merchant marine in the sense that Great Britain has, nor are we taking any steps to create one." Professor Kirkaldy fills the chair of finance at Birmingham University, and is a recognized authority on current economic problems. His statement regarding the advantage the Panama Canal might give to American trade was contained in an address delivered the other day before the British Association in his home city. His warning that there will be a "strenuous attempt to displace British coal throughout the world in order to give American shipping the advantages at present enjoyed by the British," and that "the British coal industry must realize the situation, and both the capital and labor interested resolve to hold the market at all costs until the fuel question—coal or oil—is finally settled," moves the Washington *Post* to say that:

"Surely, American shipping looms large in the professor's imagination, as tho all that it lacks in order to 'deal a mortal blow to the British mercantile marine' is a trifle cheaper article of coal pending the replacement of coal by oil as a fuel. But why can not the minnow give the whale a mortal sting with a superior article of oil as easily as with coal? Professor Kirkaldy evidently is not aware that British shipping to-day uses more American coal than our shipping. Reasonably, the same thing may occur at the isthmus, if, as he says, we are to put coal on sale at the isthmus at a lower price than Welsh coal can be sold at Suez.

"However, seeing that there is no competition between our coastwise trade and the British lines, the advantage of coal supply would all lie with them. That is, unless the welfare of their coal industry outweighs that of shipping. At all events, if oil is to be the fuel of the future, as seems to be decided by the laying down of the latest British dreadnought as an oil-burner exclusively, the British coal-trade is doomed anyhow. She has no home supply of oil, and, therefore, has no substitute, as we have, to make up for the loss.

"Neither British nor Americans are likely to be beguiled by Professor Kirkaldy into thinking that a slight difference in the price of coal will give our shipless shipping commercial command of the seven seas."

In taking issue with Professor Kirkaldy, the New York *Sun* avails itself of the opportunity to argue vigorously for an American merchant marine:

"There seems to be no doubt that American coal can now be supplied for less per ton at Colon and Panama than it brings at the Suez termini. Professor Kirkaldy admits this. But in what bottoms is coal being carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific at the present time? According to Mr. Robert Dollar, one of the largest ship-owners on the Pacific coast, the United States Government has now under charter thirty foreign steamships to carry coal round the Horn. Coastwise ships can be used after the opening of the Panama Canal, but they must make reasonable rates if coal is to be quoted low at Colon and Panama.

"By 'American shipping,' however, Professor Kirkaldy does not mean the coastwise trade. He must have in mind the creation of a merchant marine to take advantage of the Panama route and cheap coal and serve American merchants. There is no merchant marine to speak of now. Is the United States to keep the canal in operation for the mercantile fleets of other nations,

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using it only for its coastwise shipping? Mr. Robert Dollar, before quoted, declares that our flag can be put back on the high seas if Congress will permit ship-owners to operate 'as all our competitors are doing.' This subject should be taken up at the regular session that meets in December.

"A Panama Canal without an American merchant marine is a grotesque idea. Calculations of mileage, cost of coal, rates of freight, and theories about the changes to be effected in the world's commerce can have little interest for American manufacturers and producers unless there are American ships to carry their cargoes to the Pacific and the Far East."

By way of introduction, Professor Kirkaldy said that he believed that, so far as the outside world is concerned, "the greatest effect of the opening of the canal will be to get commerce and trade out of the groove, and cause an all-round modernization of business methods." "Friction among the factors of production," he assures us, "will have to be eliminated, capital and labor in competing countries will have to work harmoniously together." His detailed explanation of his somewhat sensational conclusions follows:

"Taking London and New York as the typical European and American ports, the markets of the world fall into three classes—(1) Countries in close proximity to the canal: here the effect will be greatest and, in many cases, the use of the canal a necessity. (2) Australasia and the Far East. At present there is a choice of routes to these markets; Panama will offer another alternative. (3) Ports not directly affected.

"Class 2 is receiving most attention from those estimating the effects on world trade. There is a parallel equidistant from London via Suez, and from New York via Panama. On the south coast of Australia this is Port Lincoln, Adelaide being the nearest great port. All Asiatic ports west of Japan will continue to be nearer to London, *e.g.*, Manila will be 2,000 miles nearer. But all Japanese and New Zealand ports and all Australian ports east of Adelaide will be nearer New York.

"Tolls.—Panama differs from Suez here. Suez had an immediate monopoly; with Panama there is in many instances a choice of routes, and high tolls will deflect tonnage.

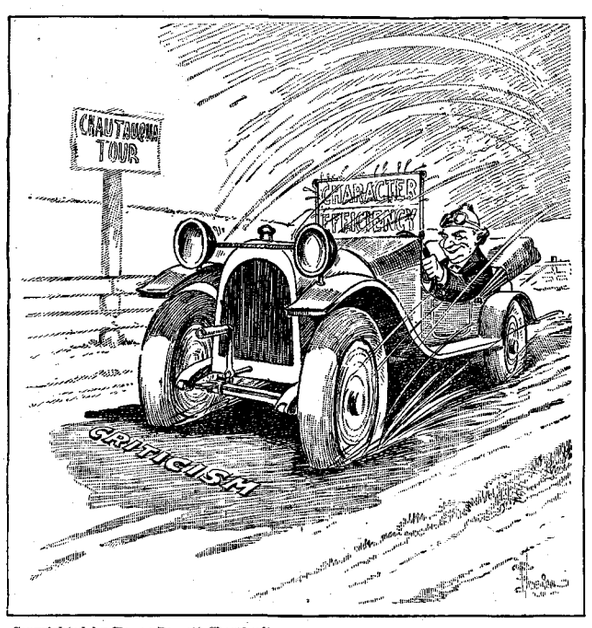
"Freights.—To benefit American shipping, freight must be available both out and home. To benefit American manufacturers, freights must be low. At present, Europe supplies Australasia with manufactured goods, and the shipping goes via Suez. This route gives a maximum of trading possibilities and great facilities for coaling. The Cape route, too, offers to fully loaded steamships the advantage of cheap bunker-coal. For the homeward voyage from Australasia a partly loaded steamship goes via the Horn to pick up cargo at ports like Montevideo. The canal would not attract these ships. When Panama is open will all-round-the-world services be organized? Great Britain is in a better position to do this than any other country. The rumors current recently that an existing shipping combine was trying to arrange an amalgamation with one of the oldest Far Eastern shipping companies were probably due to the hope of being able to commence such a service, having some of the chief trades of the world as tributaries, from the moment that Panama is available. America hopes to open up new markets, *e.g.*, wool. This now concentrates at London, but there is a tendency toward decentralization, and if America develops the woolen industry, she will get a wool market without necessarily constructing a Panama Canal.

"Fuel Stations.—This will be one of the decisive factors, and lead to the keenest commercial rivalry. The American Government are planning to supply good coal at either end of the canal at $2.50 per ton. The English coal on the Suez route is at present much dearer; to maintain the Suez route in its integrity, the supply of cheaper coal is a necessity. When oil replaces coal the British Empire resources will be ample to maintain our commercial position, but this must not in the meantime be placed in jeopardy, or disaster may ensue.

"Insurance rates will probably be the same on both routes."

REPUBLICANS SEEING A LIGHT

EVIDENCE that conservative control in the Republican party is doomed to a speedy collapse is discovered by many editors in the resolution of the New York State Republican Convention repudiating those rules of representation in national conventions which played such a large part in precipitating the party split at Chicago last year, and the birth of the Progressive party. This resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the convention after William Barnes, Jr., the State Republican "boss," had vainly opposed it in committee, advocates an early call for a special Republican national convention to discuss a new basis for representation in future national conventions. It specifically recommends that "delegates be chosen in each State in the manner preferred by the Republican voters of such States," and that representation hereafter "be based more nearly on the Republican vote actually cast in the several States and Congressional districts." "Actions of that kind will accelerate the movement back to the Republican party," declares Senator Jones (Rep.), of Washington; and the



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A GOOD WIND-SHIELD IS A HANDY THING.

—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JANITOR
GONE TO A CHAUTAUQUA COURSE
GONE TO HUNT FOR THE BOSS
GONE TO A LECTURE IN THE BLEACHERS
BRYAN
home to apologize for the long absence

WOULDN'T MR. BRYAN BE SURPRIZED IF, ON RETURNING FROM A LECTURE TOUR, HE SHOULD FIND A DESERTED DEPARTMENT?

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

ADVENTURES OF A SECRETARY OF STATE.

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"NEVER MIND, OLD MAN, I MAY BE SAVIN' YOU AN AWFUL TUMMY ACHE."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

ABOUT TO BE STUNG.
—Fitz in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

SAD POSSIBILITIES SUGGESTED BY THE CURRENCY BILL.

New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that if the suggestion of the New York Republicans is carried out in the nation, it may go far toward rehabilitating the party.

"The events of the next few months are to determine the fate of the Republican party—whether it is to disappear or to rearise in its old power," declares the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), which sees ground for hope in the fact that "the mixture of boys' play and bossism that has wrecked a great organization is weakening its hold," and that "as a beginning New York is for once alined with the progressives rather than the reactionaries on the national committee." The same paper, recalling the effect of Mr. Taft's "renomination by pocket-borough delegates" last year, goes on to say:

"It was deemed an outrage that the delegates representing two-thirds of the party's voting strength should be overridden by delegates representing one-third of the party's voting strength. So it is not strange that the first step for the party's rehabilitation is for the calling of a special national convention to make rules giving greater equality of representation and providing against abuse of power such as occurred at Chicago."

This proposed change, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "covers the weakest point in the Republican organization:"

"The large representation given to the entire population of States which cast only a handful of Republican votes, and even at some elections none at all, is unfair and unreasonable and is hurtful to the party. It has always been a source of dissatisfaction at every national convention since and including that of 1876, and was the rock of offense which precipitated the division of the party at the last national convention.

"It is not enough for Republicans to remain passive, waiting to take advantage of Democratic blunders. The party must have its own policies and must get together in order to win. Before anything else it must reform its method of choosing delegates so that the voting strength from each State shall be great or small according as the Republican vote in that State is great or small and not be measured by a population which may be overwhelmingly Democratic. This unfair and demoralizing system has been a reproach to the party far too long and should be changed forthwith.

"The best time to make such a change is now, when the fortune of no Presidential candidate has this excessive Southern representation as its basis.

"The best time for reorganizing and stimulating the party in other respects is in this mid-term period, when there are no personal interests directly involved. The executive committee of the Republican National Committee has voted in favor of calling together the full committee after the adjournment of the present session of Congress to consider the question of a special national convention. Republicans who have only the good of the party at heart will naturally favor such a convention.

"It is the first step in the campaign for regaining power which probably would not have been lost except for the friction, irritation, suspicion, and division which the excessive power of the delegations from Democratic States brought about in the last Republican convention."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) rejoices in this "triumph of the progressive wing of the Republican party," and declares that "the movement will not stop with the adoption of that resolution." It adds:

"By giving its unqualified adherence at this juncture to the program of reforms in national management New York has gone far toward insuring the adoption of a new system of representation based on the Republican vote cast. It has put itself on the side of popular party rule. So far as the details of the new plan are concerned, they may be safely left to the special national convention."

But the New York *World* (Dem.) can see only reaction in the move which the Republicans are hailing as progressive. We read:

"When the Republicans of New York in State convention approved the plan to 'revise the basis of representation in national conventions' they abandoned the negro at the South. They call it progress. In fact, it is reaction.

"New York Republicans offered no objection to full Southern representation in their national conventions when slaves lately freed were in the ascendency. They were not opposed to big delegations from the South when the thieving carpetbaggers were in control of that section. They turn upon the negro; they invalidate the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; they cast the negro south of Mason and Dixon's line adrift at this time because it is the easiest way to defeat the Northern bosses of their own party. . . . . .

"The decision of New York Republicans to restrict representation in their national conventions to votes actually cast amounts to approval of the nullification by Southern States of two of the war amendments. The disfranchised negro of the South is to have no voice even in the grand council of the party which boasts that it conferred upon him freedom and the ballot.

"What will the negroes who in normal times give the Republicans their majorities in various important Northern States say to this proposition?"

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THE EVIL OF TOO MANY LAWS

THE GREAT AMERICAN MANIA for lawmaking has about reached the limit of wasteful futility, according to a writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, but he sees no signs to indicate that our legislators, whether municipal, State, or Federal, have any intention of stopping even if they have reached it. About 100 new acts per day go into force in the various States and towns, he calculates, many of which are never enforced. In this average number he includes "only laws which affect a large territory and a large number of people," and does not take account of the many laws enacted by municipal bodies. The Illinois legislature is to be credited with a comparatively low record, the writer informs us, in having put its "solemn seal of approval," during the latest session, on "only about 250 pieces of legislation." Other State legislatures can boast a much better score, the biennial output of some of them amounting to 1,200 distinct acts. To the total of laws established by the legislatures must be added "the tremendous number of public—as opposed to private—acts passed by the Congress at Washington"; and, by way of illustration, the writer points out that from 1789 to 1874, a period of eighty-five years, the acts so passed fill seventeen bound volumes, while the statutes at large passed in the next twenty years fill sixteen volumes of the same size. No human intellect, he avers, can keep track of the new laws and the changes in the old ones "while the legislative sausage-machine is at work," and he quotes the opinion of a prominent lawyer, who says: "We have so many laws in this country that we have no law." Yet "the marvelous facility with which new laws are spawned," declares *The Tribune* writer, is not the worst of the matter, and he adds:

"The bad quality of many of the laws passed by the average State legislature is even more conspicuous. And no wonder! An act written and introduced by one member is amended by two or three others, sent to the second house of the legislature, pawed over and amended there, sent back to conference, has paragraphs cut out and added, and, finally, is jammed through in the closing hours of the session in a form so changed and mutilated that its original sponsor would need an introduction. It is likely to be full of bad English, contradictions, prunes, and jokers. Various bar associations, after careful investigation, have reported that a large percentage of the laws passed by the average legislature may be fairly classified under one of the following heads:

1. Useless.
2. Carelessly worded.
3. Mischievous.
4. Bad."

It is almost the rule with any act passed by the legislature, the writer proceeds to say, that if one is sufficiently interested to pay for a careful search "some contradiction or error will be found because of which the courts will be obliged to declare it unconstitutional," while on the evil of unenforced laws he remarks:

"It is a commonplace that the non-enforcement of certain laws breeds disrespect for all law. Immigrants come here from countries where every law is enforced to the letter; where obedience to law is inbred and unbroken. They see their neighbors habitually and publicly breaking the law; they naturally conclude that they may with impunity break another law. It is another commonplace that when laws are left to be enforced at the discretion of the police force or of any other body of men the temptation to graft is great. A man would be more than human if he did not occasionally take advantage of the ever-present opportunity to punish an enemy or reward a friend. And shall not a friend who has received many favors now and then return the compliment?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHY not have an International Association of Thaw Lawyers?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Mexican inquest on Madero has been long and searching and establishes the fact that he is dead.—*Springfield Republican.*

HARRY K. presents as many difficulties as Schedule K.—*New York Evening Sun.*

WHOSE independence do they celebrate on Mexico's Independence Day?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THERE is one way to put a stop to this secret caucus business. Votes for women.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHY not have Congress in continuous session and allow the President to issue a call for vacations?—*Wall Street Journal.*

IRISH suffragists have been looting Dublin's candy shops, thereby proving that they are human.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THE Standard Oil Company is going to manufacture automobiles. This is the first time, we believe, the auto has been regarded as a by-product of gasoline.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE fact that the excited crowds cheering Thaw are permitted to remain at large is Thaw's best proof of the "injustice" of keeping him confined.—*New York Evening Sun.*

IF, as some one has suggested, venison will eventually supply cheap meat, then at last the Bull Moose will do a little to reduce the high cost of eating.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE Carnegie Endowment has sent a representative to South America to "promote good will toward the United States." If so many American promoters had not already visited South America the present mission might be unnecessary.—*New York Evening Sun.*

WITH a shrewd weather-eye open to 1916, it may be that Mr. Wilson regards with Christian fortitude the spectacle of Mr. Bryan knocking himself into a cocked hat.—*New York Tribune.*

THE arbitration commission is told that an average of three and one-third railroad men are killed every day. The passengers are usually divided into eighths or sixteenths.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FORE!

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

SEEMS as tho Yuan Shi-kai wants Dr. Sun to set.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

ONE of life's neatest little ironies is the fact that the first arrest under Wisconsin's Antigossip law was not a woman at a sewing-circle, but a man in a barroom.—*New York World.*

ANYHOW, it is very evident that Mr. Bryan lectured in Maine for nothing.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

CONGRESS taxes income like a luxury, but it is generally considered a necessity.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"BOYS Save New Haven Train." Perhaps a detachment of Boy Scouts would help things.—*New York World.*

WE hope nobody will venture to say that the granting of votes to women by Holland is a Dutch treat.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

PATENT office employees are taking advantage of Edison's illness to catch up on overdue vacations.—*Washington Post.*

WITH the banquet season approaching, our Secretary of State will get a meal thrown in. Every little helps.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SIX hits out of six attempts is the record of the *Arkansas.* Can't McGraw borrow the battle-ship for the world's series?—*New York Evening Sun.*

IF the politicians devoted half as much attention to road-building as to fence-repairing, national highways would cross the land in every direction.—*Washington Post.*

EVERYBODY seems to know that those shipments of Argentine beef have a tendency to reduce the cost of meat except the retail butchers in our neighborhood.—*New York Evening Sun.*

ACCORDING to science, women don't mind choosing ugly men for husbands. Rejected suitors will be interested to find their theories confirmed by scientific authority.—*New York World.*

"HOW to preserve grapes." is a popular newspaper subject nowadays, but camping under the vines with a shotgun seems to be about the best way.—*Philadelphia North American.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

A FLAG OF TRUCE IN THE HOME-RULE FIGHT

WHILE AN ARMY is being recruited under distinguished officers and a war-fund of $5,000,000 is being raised in Ulster to resist Home Rule if it becomes law, an olive-branch that may prove of good omen appears in the proposal of one of the Liberal leaders that the chiefs of both parties get together and reach some amicable solution of the problem. Such a proposal must be considered "a flag of distress" hoisted by the Asquith Ministry, declares the Birmingham *Post;* and the Glasgow *Herald* and Edinburgh *Scotsman* unite in calling it "a signal of distress, if not of despair." "We are on the edge of great events," is the pithy comment of Mr. Balfour, the Unionist ex-Premier. The flag of truce comes from Lord Loreburn, Lord Haldane's predecessor on the woolsack, and is in the form of a letter to the London *Times*. He argues for the submission of the Home Rule question to a general election, and, what is thought most important, would "let the party leaders meet and confer with a view to agreement or compromise." The press of England, Ireland, and Scotland are deeply stirred by the proposal, and agree that it is the crucial point in British politics at this moment. But many believe a conference would do no good. "There is no basis for a conference," declares the Liberal *Daily News*, and most of the Government organs, as well as the Nationalist Irish papers, agree with this dictum. Mr. Balfour, in the speech from which we have quoted, thinks that the question of Irish Home Rule must go before the country at a new general election, and pleads for dissolution. On this point the London *Times* declares on behalf of the Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor:

"Lord Loreburn furnishes a hundred arguments for a general election before the Home Rule Bill can become law. Ulster will now demand such an election more insistently than ever. If Lord Loreburn has written on behalf of the Cabinet, then the Cabinet has either gone too far or not far enough. If there is one thing more than another in politics about which there ought to be no ambiguity, it is the offering of olive-branches."

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A GLIMPSE OF THE BITTERNESS

That prevails in Ulster between the Nationalists and Unionists. Home-rulers hanging Sir Edward Carson in effigy during the recent riots in Derry.

The Unionist papers are doubtful about the efficacy of a conference. "After all these years," says the aristocratic London *Morning Post*, "Liberals are hardly likely to acquiesce willingly in any policy that does not satisfy Nationalist aspirations. On the other hand, what reason is there to believe that Unionists would agree to such concessions as would be acceptable to the Government?" "In our view," says the Unionist *Daily Telegraph*, echoing the views of Mr. Balfour, "the time calls not so much for conference as for election." So *The Daily Mail* remarks:

"Unionists are quite open to consider whether any system of Irish devolution or local government can be devised which will give due security for the rights and aspirations of Ulster. But they can have no intention of going into a conference called with the object of bringing the present Home Rule Bill into effect. Negotiations on such a basis would be foredoomed to failure from the outset."

Irish Nationalist opinion may be measured by the following passage from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, a Home Rule organ:

"Home Rule by consent would be Home Rule rendered a hundredfold more welcome to the heart of Nationalist Ireland, but the Ulster leaders have declared again and again that they will never agree to settlement—that with or without a general election or a conference Ireland shall not have Home Rule. These declarations have not lost them the support of the typical leaders of the Unionist party, and an invitation to such men to enter into conference in the hope of evolving a peaceful settlement by consent was certain to be construed as a confession of weakness and irresolution and an admission of bankruptcy."

But the Unionist *Irish Times* (Dublin) expresses a different view as follows:

"The immediate effect of Lord Loreburn's letter is already clear. It has fallen like a bombshell among the official Nationalists. They realize that it must deal a heavy blow at the prospects of the Bill in that it publishes at the most critical of all moments the doubts and fears, not merely of the English electorate, but of the Cabinet itself. To the Unionists of Ulster Lord Loreburn's confession comes as a message of good cheer. It tells them they are fighting a winning cause. It kills the last pretense that the Home Rule Bill is supported by the country and ought to be submitted to the test of a general election. Whatever may come of his proposals for a conference, the Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor has told Ulster that she is absolutely right in refusing to accept the Bill."

English Liberal organs treat Home Rule as practically an accomplished fact, and say in so many words, "Victory sits on our helm." "The irreducible minimum of Home Rule is a Parliament in Dublin and an Irish Executive responsible to it," declares *The Daily News* (London). "That the Unionists will not discuss. There seems, therefore, no basis on which to confer." These views are echoed in *The Daily Chronicle*, Manchester *Guardian*, and the Liverpool *Post*, all Liberal organs.

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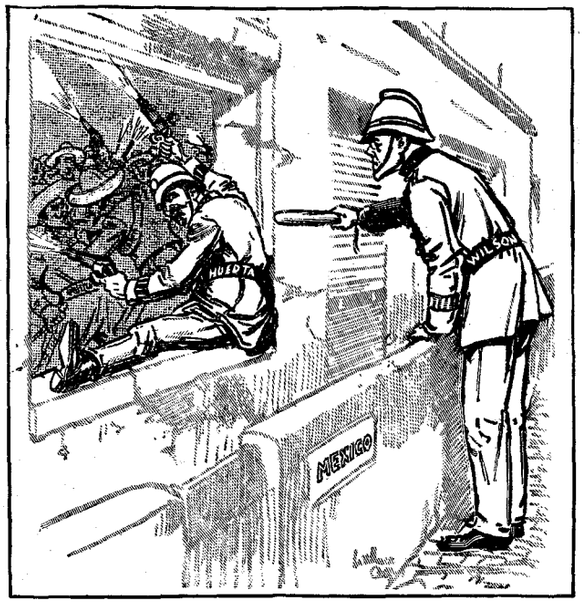
More hopeful is the opinion of that ardent Home Ruler, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. for Cork, exprest in a telegram to the London *Times* as follows:

"I have as yet seen a summary only of Lord Loreburn's letter, but it is a pronouncement which no party can possibly afford to disregard. Our All for Ireland motto, 'Conference, Conciliation, and Consent,' is sufficient proof how enthusiastically we welcome Lord Loreburn's plea for friendly consultation before it is too late. I am absolutely convinced that an unfettered conference such as he proposes will not separate without an agreement."

LATIN-AMERICAN FEARS

THAT SWEET SPIRIT of trustfulness that will pervade the nations when Mr. Carnegie's peace palace has done its perfect work seems regrettably absent from the mind of Latin America when thinking of the United States. Their newspapers print editorials every little while breathing high defiance of our supposed intention to eat them up, but at the same time betraying a more or less panicky feeling of helplessness. Colombia, already bereft of Panama, now fears that we have an eye on the river Atrato, whose upper waters run so close to the Pacific coast that it might be employed in the building of a second canal, in competition with our Panama waterway. Nicaragua, too, resents Mr. Bryan's idea of a virtual United States protectorate over it—an extension of the Monroe Doctrine which would preclude the possibility of a work being entered upon by a foreign Power to rival the present construction at Colon. Even Europe has its eyes on the supposed ambitions of the United States in Latin America, and it is curious to read in the *Petit Méridional* (Montpellier), an organ supposed to be inspired by Mr. Clemenceau, and edited by one of his supporters, Mr. Georges Mandel, the following estimate of American imperialism:



POT AND KETTLE.

P. C. WILSON—"What are you doing in that uniform, Huerta? You're no constable—only the worst rowdy in the crowd."
"P. C." HUERTA—"Well, at any rate, I'm not off my own beat."
—Liverpool *Courier*.

"Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, who used to be so hostile to imperialism, are certainly to-day bent on a policy of expansion and conquest. It is only recently that Mr. Bryan announced his intention to establish a protectorate over Nicaragua, and at this present moment Mr. Wilson is making public his intervention in the affairs of Mexico.

"It is certain that Huerta does not look upon the matter from his point of view, and considers the intervention of the United States inadmissible. Citizens of the United States have not as great interests at stake in Mexico as those of other nations; they then have no more right than other nations to interfere in Mexico.

"Foreigners have never been badly treated in Mexico. The advice, therefore, given by Mr. Wilson to American citizens to quit that country is inexplicable. But the fact of the matter is that all these steps taken by the United States merely betray the desire of that country to annex Mexico. They acted in the same way with regard to the Philippines, Cuba, and Panama. The policy of Mr. Wilson is inspired by American financiers, who would oppose the policy of Diaz. These gentlemen have supported the leaders of the revolution in order to destroy Diaz. The Monroe Doctrine is only used to protect the projects of the financial power.

"The question of the protectorate over Nicaragua has caused great excitement in Latin America."

The London *Times* seems to be slightly amused at the attitude of the President and his Secretary of State. To quote from a recent editorial on the Democrats in and out of office:

"Ever since the Spanish War, with Mr. Bryan at their head, they have denounced the Republican leanings toward 'Imperialism,' and they have been particularly scornful of the 'big stick' which Mr. Roosevelt added to the arsenal of diplomacy. No sooner, however, are they in power and in touch with realities than they proceed, not merely to continue, but to expand the program they used to denounce. The rapidity and completeness of their conversion to the new Monroe Doctrine appear to have taken even their quick-moving fellow countrymen by surprize. What the outside world has to consider is that what was merely a party is now a national policy, and that the Nicaragua Treaty embodies a formula which the United States as a whole has every intention of adhering to in its future dealings with the Central American Republics. It is a formula, moreover, that will only cease to be applicable at the frontiers of a state competent to observe its obligations and maintain an adequate standard of domestic tranquillity; and with the example of Mexico before us it is difficult to say where in the whole of Central and throughout no inconsiderable section of South America such a state is to be found."

Turning to the Latin-American press, we find a strong protest against President Wilson's policy uttered by no less an organ than the powerful *Prensa* (Buenos Aires), which speaks as follows:

"President Wilson should not neglect the warning given in the message of Huerta in answer to his dispatch. All that Wilson has said in his address to the Congress at Washington has merely served to fortify the position taken by Huerta.

"The policy of Mr. Wilson has only one tendency, and that is to unite the Latin-American states, in spite of Uncle Sam, and make such a hostile federation a reality instead of the political dream which it has hitherto been."

More specific is the cry of alarm uttered by a Colombian journalistic watch-dog which would protect the possibilities of the river Atrato. The *Gaceta Republicana* (Bogota) speaks of "warnings of war," and while it is gratified that the United States Senate turned down Mr. Bryan's project of a protectorate over Nicaragua, it remarks guardedly:

"Thus are dissipated in a great measure the fears inspired by the unprecedented procedure of Mr. Bryan. We have not, however, the same confidence in the manifest intention of the United States to prevent the opening of a new interoceanic canal—a possible rival to that on which they have thrown away money, human life, engineering genius, and their reputation for good faith. A canal by the way of our river Atrato is much less a menace to Panama than one by the way of Nicaragua. We must sleep with one eye open, however, in order to protect our sovereignty in that region, whose occupation is likely to be for many years the object of the covetous contemplation of the United States. . . . North American diplomacy is small-minded and is bent on outlawing the peoples whose rights it covets to usurp. We, however, need not fear the United States, but we should bear constantly in mind the fact that they need and desire our river Atrato, and for this reason we should rally our energies toward setting up a dignified defense against them."

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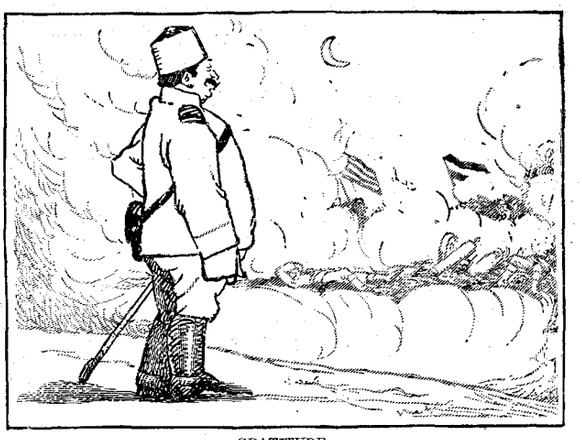
Mr. Bryan's idea of establishing a protectorate over Nicaragua has called forth a cry of alarm from Honduras, and we read in the *Cronista* of Tegucigalpa:

"The proposal of the United States to institute a protectorate over Nicaragua falls upon us like the club of Hercules, and this action hangs like a threat over the whole of Central America. It is idle to say that the Democratic party will guarantee the independence of weak states, for a year ago that party cast covetous eyes on Nicaraguan territory, eager to appropriate its great lake, fair as a promise of God, and its great river in a valley of fertility highly favored by nature. But Nicaragua, if it is to perish, will perish as a sovereign nation."



GRATITUDE.

TURK—"The Allies did more for me than I could do for myself." —*Gil Blas* (Paris).

WHY THE TURKS NEED ADRIANOPLE

TURKEY HAS TRIUMPHED over Bulgaria in the end, for the new Turco-Bulgarian frontier has been settled by the recent conference at Constantinople, the cable reports, and Turkey keeps Adrianople, Kirk-Kilisseh, and Demotica, while Bulgaria gets Mustapha Pasha, Tirnovo, and Ortakeui, more or less insignificant and mountainous territory admitting of difficult access to the sea. The Turks are especially jubilant over the recovery of Adrianople. It is their ancient capital, the symbol of their original triumph on European soil. It is the burial-place of their Sultans and possesses many shrines hallowed by patriotic and religious association. To have retaken it is what the French would think equal to the retaking of Alsace-Lorraine—a *revanche* on the Bulgarians, a retaliation, a revenge which is always sweet to the conquered. But more than this, Adrianople is a defiant outpost in the defense of Constantinople. This, of course, is the main cause of rejoicing to the politicians of Stamboul, who feared that the Turk might be totally banished from Europe, so that his commercial as well as his political importance would be shorn of half its power. Thus we read in the *Tanine* (Constantinople):

WHAT TURKEY GAINS.

The new boundary is approximately indicated here from cable dispatches telling the places allotted to Turkey and Bulgaria by the conference between their representatives at Constantinople.

"Adrianople is necessary to us not only for the defense of Constantinople, but to enable us to work vigorously in Asia. Some of our friends think, I don't know why, that Adrianople is going to be to us a cause of expense and trouble in the future, and that it will always stir up the Bulgarians to try to retake it. The defense of Adrianople will not increase but lessen our expense, for that citadel will break any attack from Bulgaria. Without Adrianople, to make our line of defense on the west adequate to our needs, we are told by military experts that an expense of $88,000,000 is needed.

"Macedonia and Albania did hinder our work of reform in Asia. But Thrace is in majority Mussulman, and, when ours, will both help us defend our capital and stimulate us to better work in Asia. Nor can we see how leaving Adrianople to Bulgaria would satisfy her ambition and keep her from desiring Constantinople also. To give Bulgaria Adrianople would but fire the imagination and stimulate the ambition of Ferdinand and his people to take our capital city. We are sure all the true friends of Turkey will acknowledge that the only solution of present problems is to leave Adrianople an Ottoman possession."

THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

QUEEN—"What is that sickly shrub?"
FERDINAND—"These are my Balkan laurels."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

The *Ikdam* devotes an entire article to pointing out the injustice and the danger of giving Adrianople and Thrace to Bulgaria when in that city and province Bulgarians are in small minority and all the rest of the population, Moslem and Greek, prefer Ottoman rule. The Turks' recapture of Adrianople is also good for Russia, as Constantinople is thus saved to keep open the Dardanelles. Referring to the fact that Russia has so far supported Bulgaria against Turkey and has only been overruled by Sir Edward Grey's policy as backed by the Powers, this Constantinople paper remarks:

"Russia's championship of Bulgaria is hard to understand. Bulgaria has never shown herself grateful for Russia's help. A Bulgarian statesman once said, 'Russian boots open bad sores on Bulgarian feet.' Russia's support of Bulgarian claims will prove as bad for Russia as it will for Turkey. To do that effectively would be to further Austria's ambitions as well as open the way by and by for Bulgaria to grow strong enough

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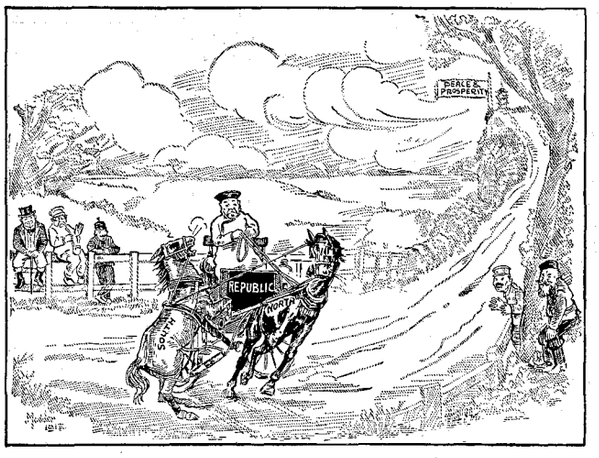
to seize Constantinople. What has Russia to say to that? Bulgaria would be glad to control the straits; the very thing Russia could not tolerate. While they are in our control, no Russian interest suffers. Bulgaria, possessing Adrianople, would move, not south or west, but eastward, with Stamboul as her objective. Russians know that her interests will be saved with Thrace in Turkish hands, not in those of Bulgaria."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FAILURE OF THE CHINESE UPRISING

"I AM ABLE to state that the first rebellion to be encountered by the Republic of China has been crusht completely, and the foolish instigators of it are either dead, in prison, or gone—to Japan!" Such are the words of President Yuan Shi-kai as communicated to the press, and, indeed, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, after a brief respite from strenuous activities as a revolutionary leader, is again an exile in Japan, whither he fled after the collapse of the Southern forces which he recently led against the forces of President Yuan Shi-kai. His revolutionary movement was the outcome of growing discontent among Southern Chinese with regard to the policies of the Yuan Administration. In spite of Yuan's assurance that he desires to be a Washington rather than a Napoleon, the South seems to entertain intense suspicion as to his sincerity. Then, too, the South is opposed to the loan contract which the Yuan Administration concluded with the five-Power syndicate without the consent of the National Assembly. Furthermore, Yuan's methods of dealing with the opposition, the Kuomin-tang (or Nationalist party), have been anything but pleasing to the Southern leaders. The recent assassination of Sung Chiao-jen, one of the leaders of the Kuomin-tang, of which President Yuan is suspected to have been the instigator, was enough to kindle the revolutionary risings which had long been smouldering.



A TROUBLESOME PAIR.
—*The National Review* (Shanghai).

The leaders of the revolutionary movement, excepting General Li Yuen-hueng, who still remains loyal to Yuan, are all men who were responsible for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Huang-hsing, who engineered the revolution at Wuchang two years ago, is again in the forefront of the new movement, while Dr. Sun is obviously acting as his counselor. Judging from his utterances, Dr. Sun seems to be as firmly determined to overthrow the Yuan Administration as he was resolved to destroy the Manchu dynasty. Upon his arrival in Japan on August 8, he issued the following statement to the press:

"The present uprising seems to have ended in a failure, but the people throughout China have been awakened to the danger of permitting Yuan to remain in the saddle. Should the iron hand of Yuan relax for a moment, the whole country will rise against him. The present rebellion is only the beginning of a great movement which will never end until Yuan is ousted. I am thoroughly confident that the cause of revolution will eventually triumph.

"I am not fearful of assassins, but I am declining to receive visitors simply because foreign countries might suspect that I am making Japan the base of revolutionary operations, if I were to meet many Japanese and Chinese here. As long as Japan permits me to stay here, I am in honor bound to avoid any act that might arouse any suspicion that Japan is assisting the revolutionists."

Other revolutionary leaders, including Huang-hsing, are also in Japan, but their whereabouts are kept strictly secret on account of the numerous assassins whom the Peking authorities are reported to have sent to Japan. According to the Tokyo *Asahi*, the Yuan Administration has offered large sums for the heads of the revolutionists—$50,000 for Huang-hsing, $25,000 for Chen Chi-mei, and $10,000 each for Li Shu-cheng and Huang-fu. This severe measure adopted by the Peking Government seems to have alienated the sympathy of the Japanese press from Yuan Shi-kai more completely than ever. The Japanese Government itself, the leading journals of Tokyo report, was inclined to refuse shelter to the revolutionary leaders, but as it became evident that numerous assassins were poured into Japan by President Yuan, the Japanese press raised a hue and cry against the Government's intention to deport the revolutionists. Hu Han-min, one of the revolutionary refugees in Japan, in an interview with the reporter of the Tokyo *Jiji*, explains why the revolution failed:

"The attempt was premature. When the South was impelled to rise in rebellion by the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen, a Kuomin-tang leader, Yuan was thoroughly prepared for any emergency that might arise in the South. The large sum of money which Yuan was able to secure through the quintuple loan was freely utilized to corrupt the Southerners. The revolution had scarcely been started when the Powers handed to Yuan $10,000,000, thus enabling him to bribe Southern forces and to pour Northern soldiers into the disaffected regions. We felt sure of the fidelity of the Navy to our cause, because the naval officers and crews were mostly Southerners. But Yuan's money wrought a miracle, and the Navy was lost to us.

"The policy of the British Government at Hongkong and the action of the Powers were largely responsible for the questionable success of Yuan. The Southern Chinese are justified in resenting the act of the Powers in conferring upon Yuan a loan which was not sanctioned by the Senate, and in assisting Yuan to safeguard their interests relating to the loan by suppressing a revolution born of the universal will of the Southern patriots.

"The Powers are pursuing a mistaken policy, because they do not understand the true meaning of the revolution of two years ago and the ultimate destiny of the Chinese people. We have been defeated, but the cause of the people will eventually win."

The rebellion is denounced by the President not only on political, but on moral grounds. The revolutionaries, according to a statement given to the press by Yuan Shi-kai, were merely agents of the opium-traders, who had determined to reestablish in China that traffic in the deadly drug which was enriching them, but poisoning and enervating the heart of China:

"Altho the opium millionaires and the greedy money-lenders of Canton and Singapore did not fully show their hands from the beginning of the trouble to the flight of two of the extremist leaders, I have indisputable evidence now in my possession that (1) the opium-traders, through their regular backers and through rich usurers of Canton, Shanghai, and Nagasaki, made big loans or gifts to the rebel propaganda; (2) that they sent emissaries to preach sedition in Honan, Hupeh, and Szechuan, providing these agents with funds to aid farmers, small traders, and prominent users of the drug to fight the laws or bribe officials; (3) that promises were made by the opium clique (who in turn were backed by Indian and Malayan big growers) of an instalment fund of 1,000,000 Canton taels a month so long as the rebellion appeared to be making headway; and (4) that the wealthiest Hongkong importer of the drug, who is estimated to have made $20,000,000 out of the traffic in thirty-two years, declared that he had assurances from capitalists in Bombay and Calcutta that 5,000,000 taels would be turned over to any successful revolutionary government established in the south."

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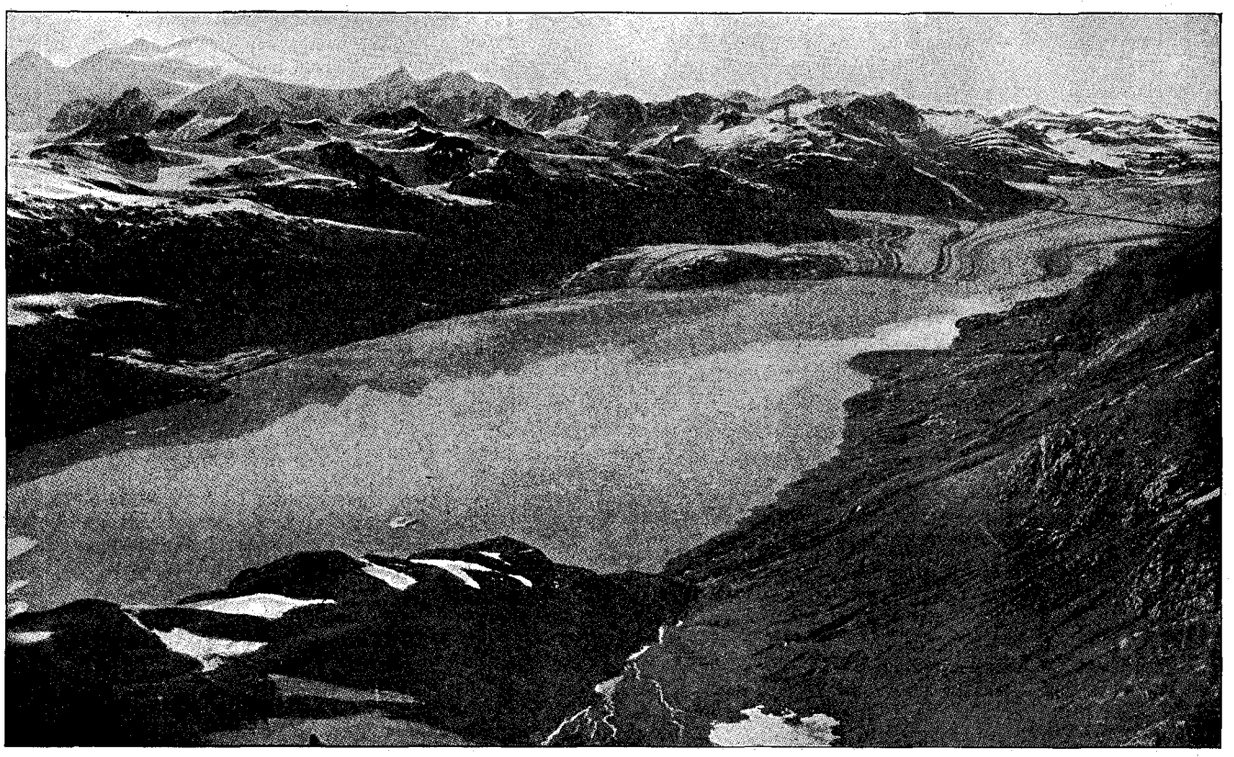
SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE RETREATING GRAND PACIFIC GLACIER AND THE ADVANCING FIORD IN 1907.

The international boundary is shown by the line on the glacier, which extended then nearly four miles south of the boundary. In August, 1912, the glacier terminated north of the line in Canada, the head of the Reid Inlet fiord giving Canada a new harbor. At the boundary in 1894 the ice was 1,750 feet thick, excluding the part below sea-level. By 1907 a thousand feet had melted away, and by 1912 the whole 1,750 feet was gone.

A GLACIER THAT IS CHEATING A TREATY

A COLLISION between natural law and man-made law is apt to result in the nullification of the latter, whether the lawyers like it or not. The eminent legal experts who drew up the Alaskan boundary agreement between Great Britain and the United States decided that Canada should have no access to the Pacific through Alaska, no matter how far inland the fiords in that region should run. But in providing that the boundary should keep away from the salt water, they assumed that the coast-line was stationary—which it is not. In certain places it consists of the frontal walls of great glaciers, which are always protruding or retreating. At present they are mostly drawing back, so that the water which replaces them is now in some cases within Canadian territory. The question of the boundary at these points is of great interest. Ought it to be redetermined and based on the new coast-line? Or shall we let Canada enjoy her new harbors with the possibility of transit through our territory to the Pacific? Prof. Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin, who writes on the subject in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 30), points out that we can hardly insist on a moving boundary-line, even to satisfy a treaty. In due time the glaciers will return to their old locations, wiping out the Canadian harbors and restoring the lost continuity of the southern "panhandle" of Alaska. Says Professor Martin:

"This story, in a nutshell, is that because of certain great advances and retreats of Alaskan glaciers the boundary of Alaska is located differently from similar international boundaries which are determined in relation to mountain ranges and permanent coast-lines. If the portion of the boundary near Glacier Bay and Muir Glacier were to be redetermined now, Alaska would include a portion of what is British Columbia. If the boundary near Mount St. Elias and Yakutat Bay had been located early in the nineteenth century, Alaska would have included part of what is now Yukon Territory.

"The boundary, however, was settled in 1903, and for all time. It is ten marine leagues, or about 35 miles, from the coast. Certain glacier fronts have had advances and recessions of 20 to 60 miles; and as these glaciers, rather than the solid land, determined the coasts, an element enters into the situation which was not considered by the Joint Boundary Commission of Great Britain and the United States.

"Most of the glaciers in the world are oscillating at the terminus, sometimes moving forward to a more advanced position, sometimes melting back. . . . Such oscillations are always taking place. In the Alps the advance or retreat is measured in feet, in Alaska in miles. The case described below is a typical case of a great retreat in Alaska, whereby a boundary-line is disturbed.

"When Capt. George Vancouver visited southeastern Alaska, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the glaciers were at a flood stage. The fiord which we now call Glacier Bay was filled with glacier ice to within two or three miles of the mouth. About 1814, according to the natives, the great ice tongue of Glacier Bay was advancing. . . . Between 1814 and 1879–80, when Glacier Bay was visited and explored by the great American naturalist, John Muir, there was a gigantic retreat of the glacier. It was dismembered into nine separate ice tongues, of which one, subsequently named Muir Glacier, had melted back 20 to 24 miles, and another, Grand Pacific Glacier, about 40 miles. A great fiord was reopened to the waters of the sea by this retreat."

By 1894 the retreat of Muir Glacier, in the eighty years since 1814, had attained over 25 miles, while Grand Pacific Glacier

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VIEWS FROM THE SAME POINT IN 1894 AND 1907, SHOWING RETREAT.

had receded 44 miles. This is of interest as noted above, because the portion of the Canada-Alaska boundary near Glacier Bay, settled by treaty in 1903, was subsequently demarked upon the basis of the glacier termini as they were in 1894. From 1894 to 1911 Muir Glacier retreated nine miles and Grand Pacific Glacier ten miles. Altogether, there was a recession of about 60 miles from 1814 to 1912, 16 miles of this distance in the period of recent visits following that of Muir in 1879, and about 12 miles since 1894. Thus a fiord as long as the great Hardanger Fiord in Norway has been entirely revealed by the glacier recession of 60 miles in the 118 years since 1794. To quote further:

"The international boundary crosses the valley occupied by Grand Pacific Glacier about 12 miles northwest of the ice front of 1894. Here a portion of the boundary-line was placed less than 35 statute miles from the supposed head of the bay. This was probably in order to run it in a direct line to Mt. Fairweather, which was desired as a boundary peak. It is certain that this portion of the boundary was not located in the expectation of such a great retreat of Grand Pacific Glacier as has since taken place.

"On August 1, 1912, the Grand Pacific Glacier had receded so far that its terminus was in British Columbia rather than in Alaska, and Canada had acquired a new harbor. At this point the glacier surface rose 1,750 feet above the sea-level in 1894, but had melted down to 750 feet in 1907, and had all disappeared in 1912. . . . . .

"This new seaport lies in a snowy desert land and is reached only by traversing American waters; but in the spirit of the original treaty Canada should have no harbor whatever in this region. The international boundary is now fixt and, of course, will not be changed merely because the terminus of a tidal glacier was accepted as the head of a bay and the bay was later enlarged by retrogression of its head. If the boundary had been adjudicated soon after Vancouver made his map in 1794, with the Muir ice front 34 miles and the Grand Pacific ice front 60 miles from its 1912 position, Canada would have gained hundreds of square miles of territory. If the boundary were under treaty in 1912 with Grand Pacific Glacier 15 or 16 miles back from where it was in 1879, nearly 12 miles from where it was when considered by the boundary commission, and about 60 miles from the probable end in 1794, then Alaska would gain hundreds of square miles. Evidently a glacier is too variable a feature to be used in determining an international boundary.

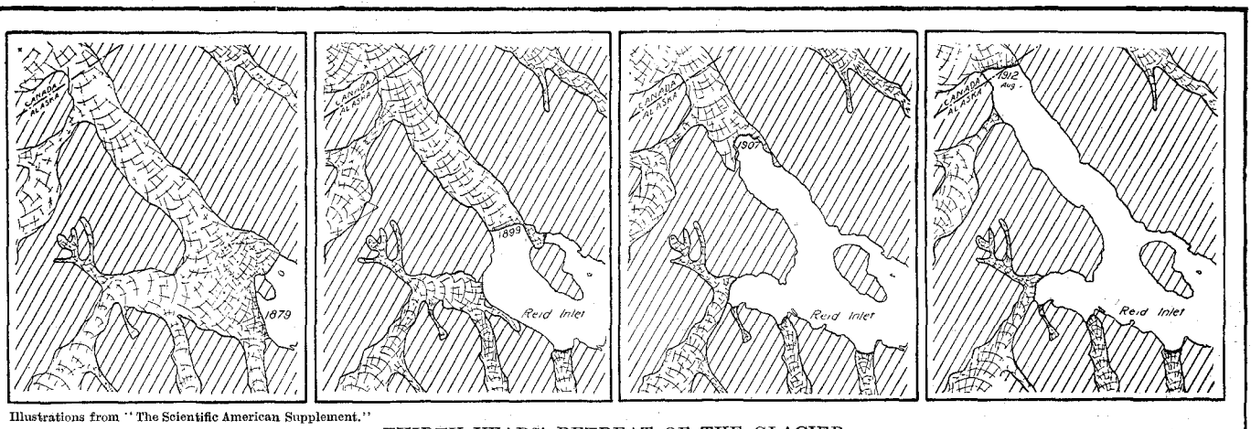
"Moreover, there are advances as well as retreats in the Alaskan glaciers, and Canada's newly gained harbor will eventually be lost again through advance of the glacier. This we know from the ancient and modern advances of ice tongues in this very region. . . . It is to be hoped that Muir Glacier will soon advance again, at least to the position of the ice cliff of the nineties in the last century, for then the glacier was far more beautiful to travelers than now, tho the recent retreat adds an element of great interest to the scientist.

"Clearly the international boundary should not be shifted with every such fluctuation of a glacier, nor should coastal boundaries in glaciated mountains be located without knowledge of and regard for such glacial oscillations. . . . . .

"If the international boundary had been fixt a century ago Canada would have made up for its loss of territory near Mount St. Elias by the addition to British Columbia of a part of what is now Alaska, in the region east and north of Russell Fiord.

"Even this give-and-take as a result of differences in the coast-line, in connection with the advance and recession of glaciers, would have been unfair, for neither the emaciated glacier coast, favorable to the United States, nor the advanced glacier coast, favorable to Canada, marks a permanent condition. See what has just happened. Hidden Glacier continued the recession of the nineteenth century during the period of recent observations from 1890 to 1906. But between 1906 and 1909 this ice tongue advanced two miles, probably in 1907.

"All of these observations show the unfitness of the temporary terminus of a tidal glacier to be considered the head of a bay, especially in cases where the coast-line bears an important relationship to the determination of an international boundary. The events of the last century in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias, Russell Fiord, and Glacier Bay have demonstrated this clearly."



Illustrations from "The Scientific American Supplement."

THIRTY YEARS' RETREAT OF THE GLACIER.

Map of Grand Pacific Glacier and the extension of Reid Inlet to and past the international boundary, between 1879 and 1912.

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LESSONS FROM THE GLOWWORM

SCIENCE HAS OFTEN gone to school to the humblest of living creatures. The electric battery was invented by Volta in an attempt to imitate the electric action of the fish called the torpedo. This fact is recalled by Professor D. Berthelot, who suggests in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) that students of the lighting problem might do worse than to try to reproduce the mechanism by which the glowworm gives its light. Most of our light is thermic—it is due to heat; but in the glowworm's light, Professor Berthelot tells us, the energy curve of the spectrum does not obey at all the laws of thermic radiation. The whole of the energy given out is visible, the invisible infra-red and ultraviolet rays of the solar spectrum being absent, and the luminous efficiency being exactly 100 per cent. This wonderful creature produces light without heat, something that man has never as yet been able to do. Says Professor Berthelot:

"The glowworm gives a solution of the lighting problem, taken from an order of phenomena totally different from those that we utilize. The origin of his light is not thermic, but chemical. It is allied to phenomena of oxidation analogous to those that produce the phosphorescence of yellow phosphorus; and here also it is likely that electric energy plays the intermediary rôle of a disinterested attendant who asks nothing for his services. Anatomical study of the creature shows us, also, that the light-giving organ, like the electric organ of the torpedo, is made up of a series of identical cellular elements, constituting a photogenic layer traversed by an infinity of small air-tubes through which oxygen penetrates into the tissues.

"Will our future lighting systems utilize similar processes? Will bodies be found endowed with as new properties as those of the rare earths utilized in the Welsbach mantle? Shall we see coming into use again the wicks of our old-fashioned oil-lamps, which, soaked by capillary attraction, will bring about contact between liquids capable of producing by their mixture—in the fashion of certain phosphorescent substances—a brilliant emission of cold light? It would be rash indeed to predict.

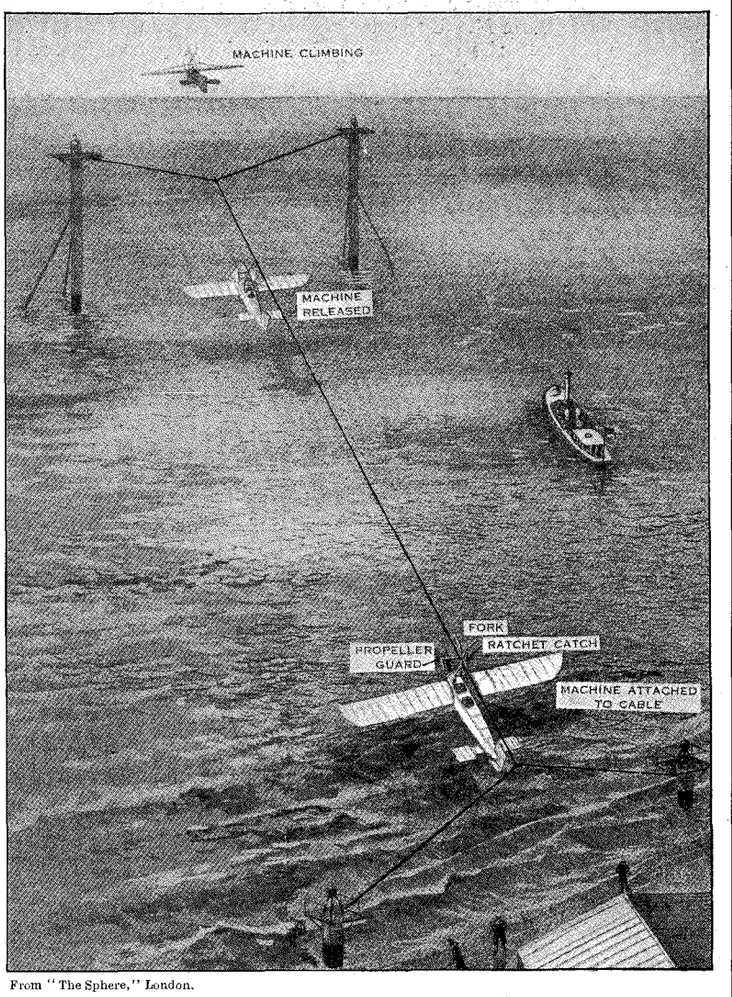
"A little more than a century ago, Volta, seeking to make an 'artificial torpedo' [fish], invented the voltaic pile, and, launched science in new waters. May there come a day when some new Volta, endowed with the same inventive force, with the same creative genius, shall realize the artificial glowworm, and by a mechanism as unexpected as the pile was in its day, revolutionize the science of illumination as his predecessor has revolutionized that of electricity!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BENZINE AS AN AID TO RED BLOOD—According to recent observations, reported in *The Scientific American* (New York, August 30), benzine has a marked action upon the corpuscles of the blood.

"In fact, it is found to destroy the white corpuscles without much action on the red. These results led Von Korangi to use benzine in cases where the blood contains a greater number of white corpuscles than the normal amount, this causing the disease known as leucemia, analogous to anemia. His first researches, made in 1912, gave good results and confirmed the previous author's observations. Since that time Aubertin and Parvu found a lessening of the white corpuscles and an increase in the number of red corpuscles due to small doses of benzine in the case of two patients, and this method may be called upon to replace radium treatment which was hitherto the only one available. . . . Only a few drops of benzine per day should be administered in order to avoid poisoning by this substance."

A PERCH FOR AEROPLANES

HITHERTO THE AEROPLANE has required plenty of room for taking flight and for alighting. The bird, which the inventors of the aeroplane have striven to imitate, can fly from a narrow perch and return to it again without trouble. Such ability would be particularly welcome to bird-men who are manipulating a hydroaeroplane attached to a war-ship, where space for starting and stopping is peculiarly difficult to get. Successful tests are now being carried out, we learn from *La Nature* (Paris, August 30), of a method whereby aeroplanes may both alight and take flight on a cable strung over the ship's deck. We translate and condense the following paragraphs from an article contributed to the paper named above by Lucien Fournier. Says this writer:



From "The Sphere," London.

BLERIOT'S AEROPLANE PERCH.

Not so simple as the one the bird uses, but the best we can do so far.

"A steel cable is fastened to the ship's side, and the departures and arrivals are made on this cable, to which the hydroaeroplane is suspended. The cable is four-fifths of an inch thick and 300 feet long, and is sustained by four posts, two at each end, 60 feet apart, so that the plane may engage the cable by passing easily between the posts at either end.

"The plane is enabled to perch on the wire by means of either of two different devices . . . the trapeze and the fork. At the trials, the fork system appeared to have more of a future, because taking flight and alighting may be accomplished by its means with no special maneuvering.

"The fork, whose form is indicated by the illustration, is mounted between two pieces of steel carrying the mechanism

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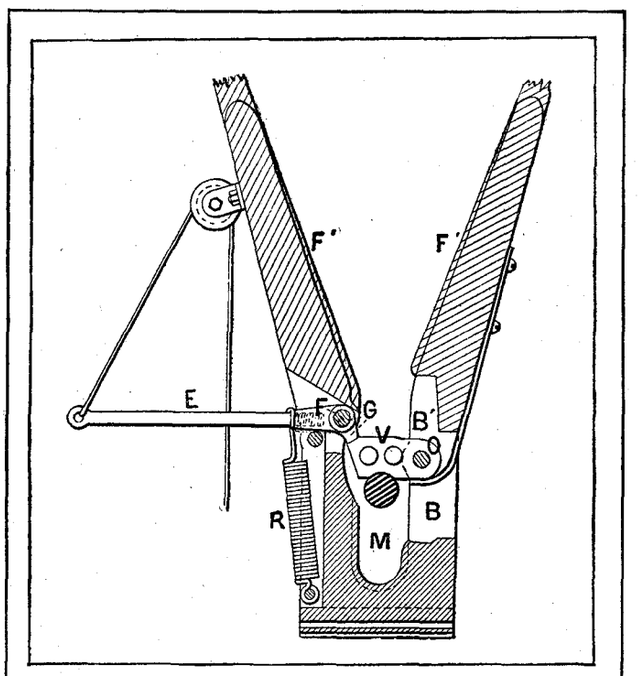
for alighting and taking flight. It is upheld by an assemblage of steel tubes surmounting the forward part of the aeroplane.

"The two fixt branches, *F'* are prolongations of the upright; at their base a piece, *V*, movable about the axis, *O*, closes the aperture, *M*, which is just large enough to admit the cable. The piece *V* may fall into either of the two sockets *B* or *B'*. A lever, *E*, hinged at *F*, bears a small branch, *G;* it is operated by a wire passing over a pulley on one of the branches of the fork. Finally, a spring, *R*, serves to bring the lever *E* back to place.

"When the aeroplane is engaged beneath the cable, the pilot easily places the two branches of the fork on one side and the other of the cable. The latter soon touches the hinged piece at the angle, which yields under the pressure, and the cable passes into the aperture *M*. Under the action of the spring the hinged piece tends to rise again, in which it is aided by the cable below it. The plane begins to slow up through the friction, which is enough to stop it in 75 to 100 feet.

"When the aviator desires to leave, the procedure is extremely simple. The motor having been started so that the propeller has put the machine in motion, the aviator pulls the cord of the lever when he judges the speed to be sufficient; the small branch of the lever moves toward the left, and the hinged piece is raised by the cable, which thus frees itself.

"The apparatus also includes a sort of automatic switch that interrupts the spark-circuit of the motor when the hinged piece closes behind the cable, so that the motive power is instantly shut off."



THE AEROPLANE'S CLAWS.

The fork corresponding to the bird's talons for clutching the perch.

WHY SEA POWER-PLANTS FAIL

NO PRACTICAL MAN who looks at the breakers crashing on a sea-beach can have failed to lament the wasting of so many millions of horse-power in all parts of the world. And yet no effort to recover and use any part of this power has been permanently successful on a commercial scale. The ocean as a source of engineering profit has been a failure. Tidal power-plants, wave-motors, plans for recovering the gold which sea-water undoubtedly contains—all have been unsuccessful. A recent scheme to utilize differences of temperature in the ocean depths, lately noted in these columns, is also believed by experts to be difficult of realization. A correspondent of *Engineering News* (New York, August 28) undertakes to furnish one of the reasons for at least some of the failures. This gentleman, Benjamin Brooks, of Kansas City, Mo., writes as follows:

"Having seen the great majority of these wave-motor schemes end in a pile of wreckage, I realize the almost impossibility of maintaining any floating structure exactly over a given point on the surface of the ocean, or connecting it to anything else in a mechanical way. Many of us well know the difficulty of keeping a dredger exactly where she belongs, even in comparatively smooth water, with steel-shod post-anchors and wire-cable guys. Consider, then, the difficulty of keeping a floating power-plant exactly centered over a 12-foot flume, 1,800 feet long, during a south Pacific hurricane! And, if we succeeded in this, how long would it take her to ram herself to pieces on the upper end of it? . . . . . .

"There are some sources of power which, tho enormous in extent, never have paid for the difficulty of maintaining the necessary plant to use them. Gasoline-engines have supplanted windmills. Countless wave-motors have gone to pieces before any dividends were forthcoming, and left steam-engines operating on the beach; so . . . a careful look at the difficulties beforehand will hasten the achievement, and possibly block the unscrupulous promoters who would use it to operate on the gullible."

VENTILATION THAT MARS ACOUSTICS

THAT CURRENTS of air in a theater or concert-hall may form a sort of transparent curtain between stage and auditorium, interfering seriously with the transmission of sound, has been shown by recent experiments. Whenever a sound passes into air of a different density it is partly reflected back toward its source and partly changed in direction. When a sound encounters such changes of density at many points in its course, it may thus be as seriously weakened as if a wall of glass intervened. This may happen if the heating apparatus is so arranged that streams of air at different temperatures rise in front of the stage, for a change of temperature in a free gaseous medium always changes its density. As we are told by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 28):

"Poor acoustics may be caused sometimes by agitation and convection of the air due to the heating or lighting systems, or to ventilation. In his book on 'The Theater,' Mr. C. Garnier mentions an example: 'This inconvenient fact has been noted in one of the theaters recently built in Paris. As the air is admitted near the footlights it serves as a sort of curtain between actors and spectators and interferes much with the performance. The sound coming from the orchestra is very intense and sonorous, while that from the stage is weak.'

"At other times, but rarely, the effect of the motion of air on the acoustic qualities of a hall may be to improve them. A theater was so ventilated that the air, heated behind the stage, reached the auditorium through the proscenium arch and finally escaped by the central dome of the ceiling, above the luster. Now it was shown that in this hall, when the ventilating apparatus was working, the acoustics were much improved. Here was realized the desire of Langhaus, of Berlin, who wished a slight current of air to proceed from the actors to the spectators, carrying the voices with it.

"In fact, a displacement of the whole mass of air in an auditorium does not seem to hurt the acoustics. The injurious effect shows itself only when there are in the hall several layers of air of different temperatures and densities; for at each surface of separation are produced certain effects of reflection and refraction, as is indicated by mathematical study of the subject.

"An English author, Mr. Watson, has studied this action of air-currents. . . . He finds that we should avoid, as much as possible, the formation of parallel layers of air, especially when these layers, by their arrangement, form, as it were, a curtain between the stage and the spectators.

"In general, ventilation can have only a slight influence in improving the acoustics of a hall; but its harmful effect may be very marked. . . . Mr. Watson recommends the disposal of heating and ventilating apparatus so as to form in the auditorium a single column of ascending air, having a temperature sensibly uniform throughout its mass and relatively low, which will allow sounds from the stage to pass without deviating or diffusing them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A GREAT COASTAL CANAL SYSTEM

IT IS PROBABLE that in the future vessels may be able to go from Boston to the Rio Grande entirely through inland waters. This will be effected by a system of canals connecting the various bays and sounds that parallel the Atlantic coast along most of its extent. Some of these canals we have already, such as that connecting Raritan Bay with the Delaware River, so that only enlargement will be necessary. One of the most costly, the great Cape Cod Canal, shortening the distance by water from New York to Boston by 70 miles, and cutting off the stormy trip around the Cape, is nearing completion. These works have hitherto been undertaken on their individual merits, but it is now proposed that they shall form part of a comprehensive plan for inland navigation just within the coast-line. In 1905 Congress ordered a survey of the route between Boston and Beaufort, N. C., and General Bixby, the Chief of Engineers, has just recommended, in an official report, that the missing links be constructed by the Federal Government. Regular appropriations have already been made during several years past to build needed sections of the route between New Orleans and the Rio Grande. The completion of the whole scheme is doubtless only a matter of time. Regarding the northern part of the plan *The Scientific American* (New York, September 6) speaks as follows:

"The arguments in favor of putting through this great work are based upon the favorable physical conditions along the proposed route, the advantages that would be derived by our coastwise traffic, and the naval and military value of a chain of interior canals in time of war.

"If a study is made of the several maps which accompany this article, showing the Atlantic coast-line from Boston to Beaufort, it will be seen at once that its configuration is such as to invite the construction of the interconnecting canals. Cape Cod Bay, Long Island Sound, New York Bay, the Delaware River, and the long reaches of Chesapeake Bay, Albemarle Sound, and Pamlico Sound, already afford several hundred miles of protected waterway, far removed from the coast-line, which, if connected by canals, would afford a continuous interior route, protected alike against the shoals and heavy gales of the Atlantic and against attacks by the ships of a hostile navy.

"As the result of several years of earnest work on the part of the various commercial interests, shipping and otherwise, Congress authorized the army engineers to make surveys and estimates to determine the feasibility of the scheme, considered as an engineering proposition; the prospects of a sufficiently large amount of traffic to warrant the cost of its construction; the naval and military advantages of the canal in the event of war, and the best size and type of canal to meet all the conditions, present and future."

With regard to that part of the route that parallels the Gulf of Mexico, *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, September) prints an article entitled "A Dream Come True," part of which runs as follows:

"One of the greatest projects in waterway development that has been promulgated in the United States is the Intercoastal Canal extending from the Mississippi River through the coast sections of Louisiana and Texas to the mouth of the Rio Grande River. . . . The canal is now open to navigation from New Orleans to the Mermentau River in that State, and from Galveston to Arkansas Pass and Corpus Christi, in Texas. Appropriations have been made for the canal from the Mermentau River in Louisiana to the Sabine River which will connect the same with the channel already completed from the Sabine River to Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.

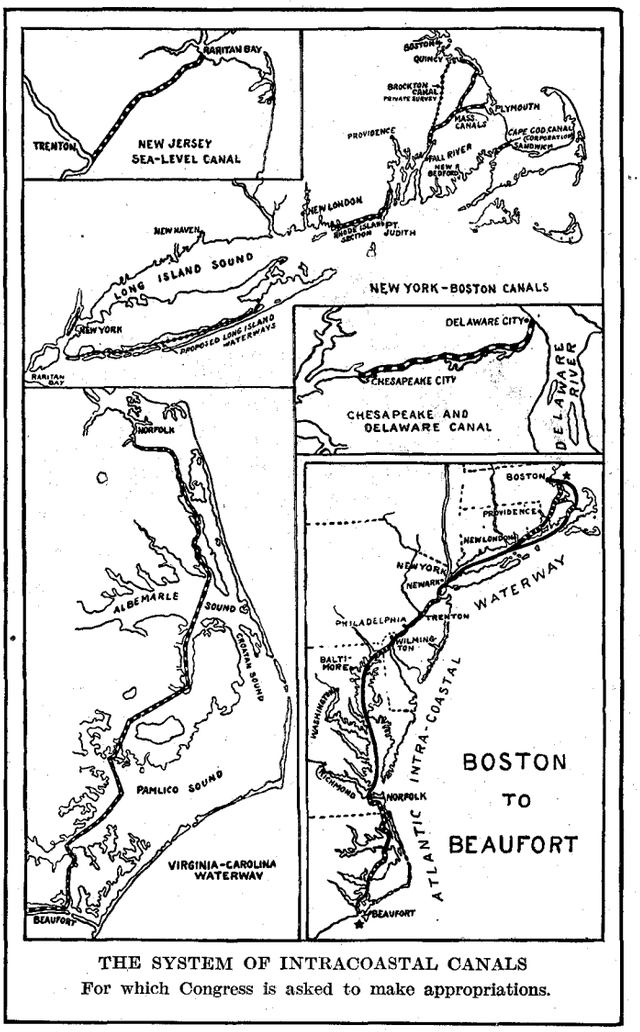
"A hearing has recently been held by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and undoubtedly a favorable report will be made on that section connecting Port Arthur with Galveston; also a hearing is soon to be held to consider a portion of the Corpus Christi-Brownsville section, from Corpus Christi to Baffin Bay. If these two latter sections are approved and appropriations made by Congress for same, then there will be left only that portion of Corpus Christi to Baffin Bay section extending from Baffin Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande River.

"Thus it will be seen that in the near future the Mississippi River will be connected by an inland route with the Rio Grande River, which means, when Mexico shall become tranquil again, that the canal proposed in that country will continue inland navigation as far as Vera Cruz, Mexico, and eventually there will doubtless be an inland water route to the Panama Canal, which means, in turn, that boats from the upper Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries may carry freight to Louisiana, Texas, and Mexican ports with barge and tug. It means further that with the completion of the Atlantic and the Atlantic to the Mississippi River inland routes, boats may come from Boston to the Mississippi River and through this western canal to the Rio Grande without the attendant dangers of ocean and gulf navigation.

"The importance of this great inland waterway is largely increased by virtue of the fact that the rivers and bayous tributary to the Intercoastal Canal of Texas and Louisiana amount to a mileage of 7,000 miles. The canal connects these tributaries with each other and with the various ports of Texas. . . . .

"The citizens along the route of the completed sections of this canal are rapidly taking advantage of its facilities, and when the canal is completed in its entirety it bids fair to carry a tonnage equaled by no other inland waterway route in the world.

"In addition, it serves as a source of drainage and opens up thousands of acres of the most fertile land in the country."



THE SYSTEM OF INTRACOASTAL CANALS
For which Congress is asked to make appropriations.

A point of some interest is that *The Scientific American* calls this enterprise an "*intra*coastal canal," while *Cassier's* names it "*inter*coastal." The former means "within the coast," the latter, "between coasts." Does this signify that while the Federal engineers think of our coast as a unit, it is still regarded in the South as made up of the separate "coasts" of Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and so on?

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LETTERS AND ART

EDISON'S REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATION

MR. EDISON has been led by his young son to devise a sort of revolutionary scheme of secondary education. His plan is to utilize the motion pictures to teach all sorts of elementary facts. Like all children, the young Edison displayed an inquisitive streak that taxed the time of his parent, but turned his attention to the needs of the growing child. "In the bad old days," says Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Russell Sage Foundation, "the courses of study in our schools afforded a maximum of unpleasantness diluted with a minimum of interest." Mr. Ayres, in company with a number of educational experts, has been inspecting the new devices produced in the Edison laboratories, and in *The Survey* (New York) declares that "Mr. Edison has devised a new sort of school work calculated to supply a maximum of interest and no unpleasantness at all." He has made a list of between seven hundred and a thousand subjects for scenarios, tho, as yet, he has put only fifty or sixty into scenario form. The scenarios are all prepared by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and when a film is made it is "tried out" before various audiences. The one Mr. Edison most relies on is composed of children who tell freely what impresses them. "By a process of deduction this indicates what fails to 'get across' to their young minds. When all this has been done, the scenario pretty likely has to be rewritten and the first film to go to the scrap-heap. The process is kept up until a satisfactory film on each subject has been prepared." Mr. Ayres, after attending a demonstration, gives his impressions:

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MR. EDISON AND SOME OF HIS CENSORS.

The great wizard submits his new educational films to the criticism of his "gang" and doesn't hesitate to "scrap" anything that doesn't "get over to them."

"The materials of the new educational device consist of wonderfully clever motion pictures of natural phenomena in motion. They portray with startling vividness the workings of pumps in which we look through transparent walls and see the valves opening and shutting, and the water rising with each piston stroke. There are transparent working models of steel converters in which the whole process developed by Bessemer is seen in vivid detail. Other films show the development of the house-fly through all its different stages. The caterpillar encloses itself in the chrysalis, and later emerges a beautiful butterfly. By means of motion pictures taken through powerful microscopes the minutest forms of plant and animal life are seen, the development of cell growths becomes a vivid reality, and one watches in every detail the formation of the most beautiful and intricate sorts of crystals.

"As each new process is portrayed, short, clear, printed sentences of explanation are thrown upon the screen. As each new object is shown, a human hand bearing a pointer carrying words of explanation appears from the side and indicates its exact nature and significance. Nothing is left to speculation or imagination. No phase of the process or feature of the object is left unexplained or unnamed.

"The educational motion pictures represent supreme success in the presentation of predigested information."

But this characteristic, thinks Mr. Ayres, also constitutes their gravest limitation as instruments of education in the public schools. For—

"Their very perfection of detail and interesting character render them dangerously convenient adjuncts of the old 'pouring-in' method of teaching. This method has characterized all our schools for generations. Under it the teacher, orally or through the text-book, gave information to the children each day, questioned them next morning to find out how much they had retained overnight, and then gave out that day's allotment of information. The children's minds were treated as tho they were tanks into which large amounts of information were poured in the hope that some of it would stick. A good deal of it did stick.

"The new educational motion pictures are a most convenient ladle for the pouring-in of information. Under this form of their misuse, the function of the pupils would be to sit in a darkened room while the elements of knowledge were passed before them on a screen. This would obviate the necessity of their giving voluntary attention to their lessons and relieve the teacher of the burden of teaching or assigning them.

"The objection to this is that the old plan of lesson-assigning and lesson-hearing was vicious, and what we want is not its perfection, but its destruction. School work needs to be real instead of artificial. Manual work is being introduced into every progressive school because it enlists the interest and application of children as the mere studying of books does not.

"When children work together in the planting of a garden or the making of a relief-map in clay, their work is social and cooperative. When they sit silent in a darkened room they are individual and exclusive. When they are making something, material or abstract, because they need it in their business, they are active and alert. When they watch motion pictures or study books because the science period comes at 10.30, they are passive and inert. When they are doing or making something real that has an object behind and a result to come, they are energetic. When they listen to, or watch, or read something that is to them artificial, they are apathetic.

"Every tool can be misused. The more effective it is when rightly handled, the greater is its capacity for damage when unskilfully wielded. The new motion pictures are an educational tool of great potential value, and while their dangers and limitations are real, they are not inherent or unavoidable. While they may be used for the mere imparting of facts, they may also be employed to organize, to illustrate, to clarify, and to summarize knowledge which the children have acquired for themselves through the exercise of guided, intelligent inquisitiveness.

"Whether they will in practise be used mainly to supply information or to clarify knowledge will depend partly on the skill with which they are developed in Mr. Edison's laboratories

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and partly on the wisdom with which they are used in the schools. If they become truly vital factors in education, it will be because they have been rendered as excellent pedagogically as they now are scientifically."

Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, who was also one of the spectators at the Edison studios, was chiefly imprest, he says, with "the immense advantage a great commercial enterprise has over the greatest of our existing educational institutions in the matter of conducting systematically an experimental development of a new proposal before putting it into general practise." Further,

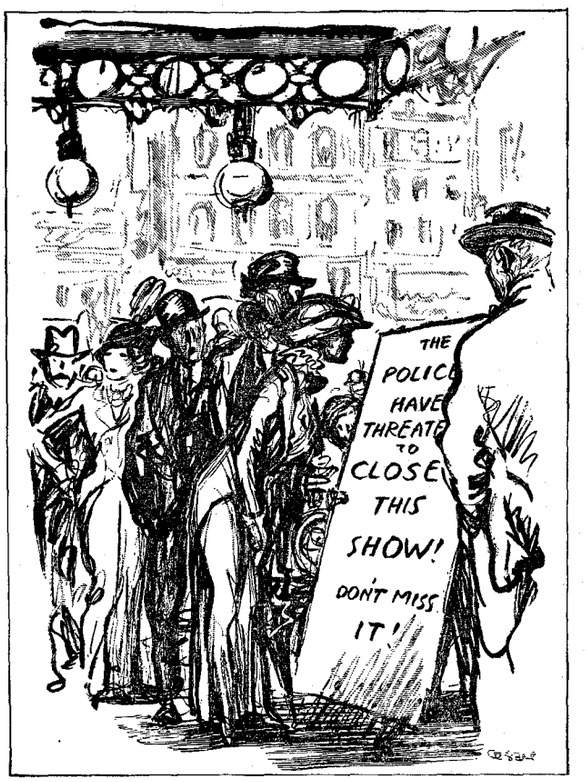
"No intimation was given of the sum of money that is being put into the development of this new undertaking. But it is clear that a large staff is employed to develop 'scenarios,' to make suggestions and criticisms, and to try out various schemes, in addition to the expense involved in taking the pictures themselves. A large sum of money will have been spent before pecuniary returns begin to come in—a good deal of it strictly experimental inquiry.

"Where is there a school system having at command a sum of money with which to investigate and perfect a scheme experimentally before putting it into general operation? And can we expect continuous and intelligent progress in school matters until the community adopts a method of procedure which is now a commonplace with every great industrial undertaking? Is not the existing method of introducing reforms into education a relic of an empirical cut-and-dry method which has been abandoned in all other great organizations? And is not the failure to provide funds so that experts may work out projects in advance a penny-wise and pound-foolish performance?

"That children will be immensely interested in at least the greater part of the material the Edison people prepare is sufficiently attested by the delight of the adults on the evening of our visit — to say nothing of the hold the nickel 'movies' already have upon them. That Mr. Edison has a sound psychologic basis in relying upon the instinctive response of human beings to whatever moves and does something is unquestionable. So is the fact that the deadness of much existing education is due to the absence of anything moving and doing in the school-room. Personally I believe that Mr. Edison is in the right in his conviction that children, as well as adults, do best in and learn most from matters in which they are interested; and that there is more discipline, in the sense of actual training of power, where there is interest, than where what is done is repulsive and arbitrary.

"I was also imprest by the fact that, after all, seeing things behave is rather a vicarious form of activity, and that there is some danger of the better becoming an enemy of the best. I mean that a wide-spread adoption of motion pictures in schools might have a tendency to retard the introduction of occupations in which children themselves actually do things. The more hopeful view, of course, is that the former would pave the way for the latter, affording an intermediate step that in many cases would not be taken directly. . . . . .

"Despite all that has been indicated, there can be no doubt that Mr. Edison is developing an educational instrument that is destined to play a new and most important part in school work."



THE LURE —Cesare in *The Sun*.

DRAMATIZING VICE

THE PREACHER who illustrated his sermon on profanity with all the oaths that his flock should avoid is matched in New York by the theatrical managers who are staging frank revelations of vice as horrible examples to keep theatergoers in the straight and narrow path. To the surprize and disappointment of the managers, however, something like a shriek went up from many whose sense of decency was outraged, and the plays have been rewritten. Several questions remain unanswered. One is, Shall humorous and inviting representations of sin continue unchecked while serious treatment is banned? Another is, Who shall be the censor? Two plays, "The Lure" and "The Fight," were both condemned and approved by press and public, and were brought to the cognizance of the chief police magistrate of New York. It was intended to submit the question of their propriety to the Grand Jury, but the managers, after a temporary withdrawal of the plays, represented them in an altered form, with the objectionable scenes removed. In the controversy that raged, not only the New York papers, but journals all over the country joined in, and where so many voices were raised it is not surprizing that the issues were not kept wholly clear. The question of "decency," immorality, propriety, were freely handled; but the end which the managers claim to have been their purpose—to treat realistically the problem of the white-slave traffic, was often lost sight of. In a letter sent by Mr. Lee Shubert to the Assistant District Attorney, this claim was made for "The Lure":

"Before this play was first produced the manuscript was submitted to reform workers who were engaged in the suppression of the 'white-slave' traffic, and they without exception indorsed and urged its production as in the interest of the work in which they were engaged. Thus encouraged, and in the belief that we were furthering a deserving cause, as we still believe, the play was produced.

"It met with the immediate indorsement of high public officials and reform workers, among others such men as Stanley W. Finch, who is at the head of the branch of the Department of Justice at Washington having in charge the suppression of the 'white-slave' traffic, with hundreds of men under his charge; your chief, Hon. Charles S. Whitman, who witnessed the performance over four weeks ago; Judge Warren W. Foster, Magistrate Corrigan, ex-Police Commissioner Bingham, Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Israels, Julius Hopp, organizer of the Wage-Earners' League; Norman Hapgood, George Sylvester Viereck, and a host of other social and charity workers.

"Since this controversy has arisen I have been urged by many public-spirited citizens not to abandon the struggle to continue the production of this play.

"I have, however, concluded that since it has become apparent that there are substantial differences of opinion in the community concerning the wisdom, in the public interest, of producing the play in its present form, even tho it admittedly preaches a useful sermon, not to continue the previous

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production, but to have the play rewritten to meet the objections that have been urged against it."

The action against the plays was instituted by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, whom *The Outlook* describes as "prominent in securing the representation in New York of Mr. Bernard Shaw's play 'Mrs. Warren's Profession.'" His opinion of "The Lure" shows that he places it in a category different from the one of his former championship:

"I believe the play to be indecent and immoral, and in part gross and revolting, and that it is entirely covered by Section 1140 of the Penal Law. The main objections to the play center around the second act, which shows the parlor or reception-room of an illegal place. The more realistic the scene the more offensive. . . . . .

"The play is said to be an exposé of white slavery, and therefore to be used as a valuable preventive against young girls being lured into these traps. This play is said by its defenders to be a sort of moral prophylaxis against the evil it depicts.

"We do not need to uncover a sewer to convince people as to its filthiness nor to warn those of ordinary cleanly habits against getting into it."

The Outlook thinks that "all decent people will agree in this, and will agree also with Mr. McAdoo, that a magistrate should disregard charges of being finical or puritanical, and that he should under his official responsibility answer the question whether a particular play is in point of fact indecent and immoral." Going on:

"Ultimately this is always a question of fact, but a question not to be determined offhand by the subject of the play. For the fact to be determined is not that of subject, but of intent and effect. Even the hideous subjects of prostitution and sexual disease may be, and have been, treated on the stage and in fiction with a noble purpose and without the slightest effect of rousing evil passion or satisfying prurient curiosity. Witness for example, Brieux's 'Damaged Goods,' described some time ago in *The Outlook;* witness, on the other hand, some of the incidents of the 'gay' musical comedies in which not an offensive word is said, but in which the essential purpose is salacious and dangerous. Who shall decide as to intent is a question hard to answer, but one that must be answered. Certainly the play must be seen, not read about; but whether censor (as in England), or magistrate (as has been the usual custom here), or grand jury (as in the cases now under discussion) is made the final arbiter, the decision must distinguish between that legitimate use of passion and plain speaking which seriously deals with evil to make it repulsive and a tragic warning, and that use which appeals purposely, and with vile desire to make money, to all that is lowest in human nature."

THE WHITE SLAVE.

—Carter in *The Evening Sun.*

Against this is the statement of Nora Blatch de Forest, secretary of the Woman's Political Union, in the New York *Times:*

"'The Lure' does not give sexual instruction; it does not appeal to the sexual instincts; there is not one thrill from the beginning to the end of it. There is no 'lure' about it. 'The Lure' would have done to white slavery what 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did to black. It deals with one phase of white slavery, the preventable causes which lead girls into prostitution, namely, economic necessity, false offers of marriage, and actual kidnaping."

Leaving aside what the Chicago *Record-Herald* refers to as "floods of insincere and hypocritical defenses of the plays," there remains the unsettled problem of police censorship. The city of Providence anticipates the crisis, and, in the person of her superintendent of police, declares that the plays in question cannot go there. *The Journal* of that city feels "no one will be disposed to quarrel with him" for this decision, averring that "it is better to prevent their presentation than to prohibit them after a performance." The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus discriminates:

"If the stage were not so completely commercialized, and if the motives and morals of many managers and playwrights were not so patently attuned to the note of dollars and cents, the question of the fitness of this or that phase of life for dramatic representation might be left to adjust itself. But, unfortunately, there is no agreement among the serious friends of dramatic art as to how far the author is justified in dealing with the hideous and the immoral aspects of the life which he portrays, nor even as to the legitimacy of the discussion of certain questions before the footlights. . . . . .

"Who is to be the judge in these things? That is the crux of the difficulty. A censorship is impossible, for the average result must always be the suppression of the original and the progressive and the sanction of the commonplace and the conventional. It is intolerable that the police or any other such authority should be empowered to pass upon artistic productions of any sort. The surest safeguards are to be found in an enlightened public opinion, and in such a regulation of theatrical announcements that the discussion of social problems should be clearly advertised for what they are. There is no way of guaranteeing that the latter shall always be written from the high standpoint of the moralist or the teacher, but the public can and should be protected against the traps laid by the purveyor of vile plays masquerading under titles which give no clue to their real nature and content."

The New York *Times* broadens the field by declaring that "in all matters relating to the influence of plays, books, or pictures on public morals, it is well, it is absolutely right, that restriction or suppression should be due chiefly to the force of public opinion." Continuing:

"In a democracy the censorship of art, from a moral point of view, can not be safely intrusted to magistrates and policemen. But in the case of these two plays public opinion has exprest itself directly and forcibly. Nearly every newspaper in New York has condemned them and demanded their removal from the public gaze. Large numbers of reputable citizens have seen the plays and protested against their continuance.

"Mr. McAdoo takes cognizance of the assertions of the managers that the purpose of these plays is moral. He admits that the managers are 'taking advantage of the present righteous indignation of the public against what it calls white slavery.' It is the custom of playwrights and managers to try to make their plays timely, to deal with subjects people are talking about.

"There has been a great deal of painful and morally degrading discussion of evils which can never be lessened by promiscuous and irresponsible debate. The public movement against these brothel dramas indicates that the people are alive to the dangers of the situation. They have called a halt. Too many abominable books with a pretense of moral purpose have been tolerated."

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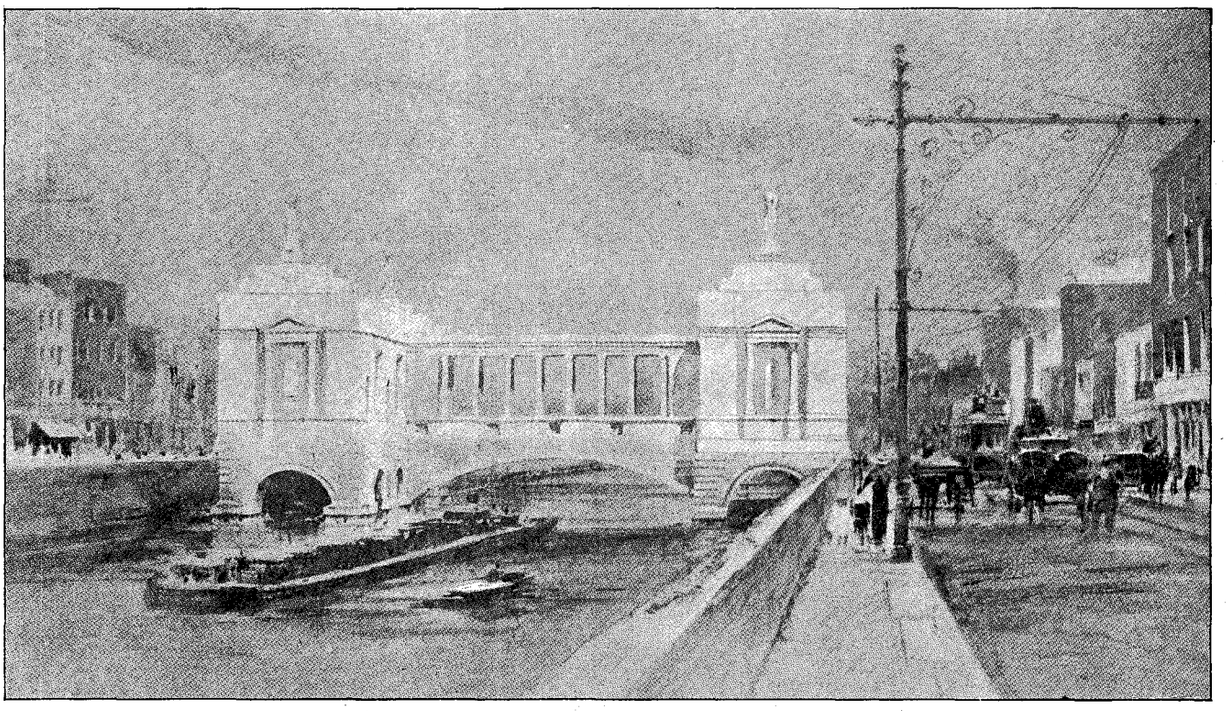

A BRIDGE AND AN ART GALLERY IN ONE,

Designed by Mr. Edwin Lutyens to span the Liffey in Dublin and house a picture collection donated by Sir Hugh Lane.

A NOVEL ART GALLERY FOR DUBLIN

ONE OF DUBLIN'S most artistic friends, a son of Ireland too, proposes to dower the old city on the Liffey with a building that will duplicate the charm of the Ponte Vecchio in Florence. Dublin is struggling with the question whether she wishes or not to be dowered, and if so, whether the proposal embodies the method that will please her best. People who know Dublin declare the donor hasn't the easiest task on his hands. He is Sir Hugh Lane, founder of the Modern Gallery of Art, where the collection of modern pictures is said to be unexcelled outside of Paris. Many of these were his gift; some were placed there on loan. It has been necessary to find new quarters, so he proposes a gallery in the form of a bridge to span the river Liffey and replace an ugly iron structure.

Funds for the enterprise were secured by lectures given by Lady Gregory when she was last in this country with the Abbey Players. To cap all that Sir Hugh Lane has done for art in Dublin, he now proposes to give a fine collection of pictures by Corot, Claude Lorraine, Manet, Degas, Sargent, and other masters old and new to the city on condition that it will accept his plan of an art gallery to house the treasures. Mr. Clement Shorter, of the London *Sphere*, calls it "one of the most magnificent proposals that has ever been set before a great corporation." But—

"Those that know Dublin, as I do, will understand that there are many clashing forces in that historic city, and that the Dubliner, like the rest of his race, is a critic first of all. Some there are who say that the bridge will spoil the Liffey, but a look at . . . Mr. Lutyens's design will answer that criticism. Others say that Mr. Lutyens is not an Irishman, and an Irish architect must be employed in these days of Celtic renaissance. But the Dubliner forgets that in accepting the masterpieces of art by Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, and other nationalities that are in Sir Hugh Lane's collection he has already allowed a breath of happy inconsistency, and the question of the architect is on all fours with the artists. Besides, Mr. Lutyens, an Englishman, born in London of Dutch origin, had an Irish mother, and his father worked for years as an artist in Dublin.

"Dublin has not had a great building for a hundred years. Here is a golden opportunity on the threshold of a new era. The Dublin Corporation has already committed itself to a vote of £22,000 out of the estimated cost of £43,000, £11,000 has been subscribed, and Sir Hugh Lane and his committee have guaranteed to find the rest of the money. Let me therefore entreat my Dublin friends not to forego this golden opportunity of adding one more to the glories of their beautiful city. They have accepted Sir Hugh Lane's generous gift of pictures for the Municipal Art Gallery, which I have visited with such keen pleasure. Let them not turn their backs upon this greater and still more generous gift which will add to the joy with which all of us who are strangers visit Dublin."

SPEAKING LATIN—Teachers of Latin and Greek occasionally attempt to add a conversational flavor to their subjects by speaking to their classes in the dead tongue. One wonders if, outside their carefully prepared questions and answers, they could match some of the boys who astonished the meeting of the Association for the Reform of Latin Teaching recently held in Cambridge, England. What was seen there, according to the London *Daily News*, "has a significance which stultified the angry disputes ranging round modern or classical education." Thus:

"When a youngster assumes the place of his Latin master at the desk, takes up Virgil, gives (in Latin) a brief résumé of the last lesson, and then (still in that language) conducts boys of his own age through the next lesson, while a congress of about 200 teachers watches him intently, and he shows little sign of nerves, then it must be said the advocates of the 'direct method' have made a good case. That has taken place here this week. That boy was not 'displayed,' it must be understood. He was not precocious. He was merely a bright lad, whose place might have been taken by a number of the other boys present.

"This Summer School of Latin . . . has brought visitors from several over-sea cities. One professor here represents the Swiss Board of Education; another is from Cape Colony; and a third comes from Columbia University, New York. . . . . .

"There have been several Latin plays during the Congress, one, 'Via Oppea,' by Miss E. Ryle, being so slyly modern that some professors might have objected, only it had a sound historic base. It concerned those women of Rome who took to militancy to get rid of an objectionable law which Cato declared should stand, and, as history shows, actually obtained their desire."

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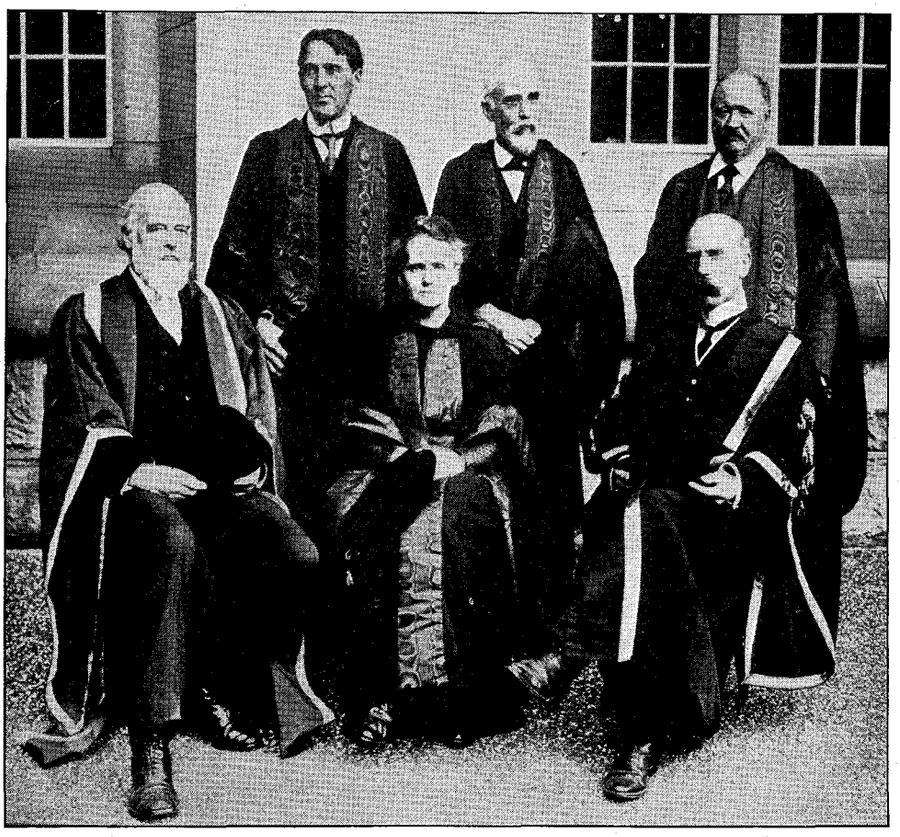
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S AID TO FAITH

IT IS NOT so much Sir Oliver Lodge's assertion of his belief in the persistence of human personality beyond bodily death that has imprest all classes of people. What marks his presidential address to the British Association as "worthy to rank with the very best of its predecessors"—as the London *Times* puts it—is its protest against arrogance. This utterance follows his review of "the whole standpoint of science toward the things invisible which its function is to search out and in some measure to understand." *The Times* contrasts this occasion with that of thirty-nine years ago when the address was given by John Tyndall, the famous physicist, at Belfast. "Science was then engaged in asserting its claims against a dogmatic theology, and perhaps some overassertion was a necessary part of the phase, but overassertion there certainly was. The public presently woke up to find that they had only exchanged one priesthood for another, and that the new dogmas were more arrogant than the old." In his address Sir Oliver besought his fellow scientists "not to fall into the old mistake of thinking that ours is the only way of exploring the multifarious depths of the universe, and that all others are worthless and mistaken. The universe is a larger thing than we have any conception of, and no one method of search will exhaust its treasures." He concluded with this:

"Men and brethren, we are trustees of the truth of the physical universe as scientifically explored; let us be faithful to our trust. Genuine religion has its roots deep down in the heart of humanity and in the reality of things. It is not surprizing that by our methods we fail to grasp it; the actions of the Deity make no appeal to any special sense, only a universal appeal; and our methods are, as we know, incompetent to detect complete uniformity. There is a principle of relativity here, and unless we encounter flaw or jar or change, nothing in us responds; we are deaf and blind, therefore, to the immanent grandeur around us, unless we have insight enough to appreciate the whole, and to recognize in the woven fabric of existence, flowing steadily from the loom in an infinite progress toward perfection, the ever-growing garment of a transcendent God."



FAMOUS SCIENTISTS AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION GATHERING.

Those standing are (from the reader's left) Prof. Robert W. Wood (America), Professor Lorenz (Austria), Dr. Arrhenius (Sweden). Those seated are Sir Oliver Lodge, President (England), Mme. Curie (France), Prof. Gilbert Barling (England).

The London *Standard* reports that throughout England "the address is viewed with much satisfaction by clergymen and ministers, who regard it as a strong aid to faith in an age tending toward skepticism." One "dignitary of the Church of England" is quoted to this effect:

"The address is very welcome after the blank materialism of Professor Schäfer's paper last year. Of course, it makes no real difference what the scientists say. We listen to them with entire respect when they speak as scientists, but we have no special veneration for their pronouncements when they travel beyond the boundaries of their researches. This Professor Schäfer did in one direction, and, it must be admitted, Sir Oliver Lodge has done the same in another. His personal convictions have no relevance in a purely scientific discussion. But all the same the general tenor of his address, counseling, as it does, abstention from the rash generalizations and the wholesale negations in which a certain class of scientists still loves to indulge, is exceedingly welcome. I do not think that the mere fact that a distinguished man of science confesses his faith in the continuity of consciousness after death is likely to have any great effect on the thoughtful mind. Those who are convinced will feel no great reinforcement in their belief; those who doubt will continue to doubt. It is not a simple question of evidence and credibility. But all Churchmen will recognize that such an admission is likely to have an influence on the shallower kind of skepticism which is very largely a matter of fashion and prejudice. Many people who would have stoned Galileo sneered at religion under the influence of Huxley and others. Their faith will perhaps revive if scientific opinion shows an altered and more tolerant tone. But all this, of course, leaves the great question where it was."

The Rev. F. B. Meyer is quoted as saying:

"How remarkable it is that, at a time when it is supposed that religion is losing its hold on the modern world, a man of the eminence of Sir Oliver Lodge in the scientific world should dare to affirm that religion has its roots deep down in the reality of things, and that there are facts which transcend our methods

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of scientific demonstration. It is one of the great utterances of our time, and is destined to be historic."

Another well-known non-conformist, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, regards the reference to life after death as "only one valuable point in Sir Oliver Lodge's general argument, a train of reasoning of the greatest value for the future of scientific and religious thought":

"A new and most important step has been taken in the rapprochement of science and religion which is steadily going on. I hope much from the labor of men like the late Frederick Myers, Sir Oliver Lodge himself, and Sir W. F. Barrett in psychical research. Indeed, it is not too much to say that these men and their coadjutors have already added much valuable knowledge to experimental psychology. Whether they will succeed in establishing to the satisfaction of the scientific world generally the fact of individual survival after death remains to be seen. I believe they will, and I shall rejoice when they do. A great many people, even scientists, misunderstand Sir Oliver Lodge. They say he has the habit of plunging and arriving at premature conclusions, and so on. As a matter of fact, I know no more careful and cautious and accurate man in the whole field of science to-day."

In this country, especially with the religious press, the fame of the British Association is not a blinding light to independent expression. *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) feels that "the Christian, at least, does not need the assurance or instruction of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, nor its eminent president, as to the reality of the continuity of life, nor of that other world into which we pass from this vestibule of our short and imperfect life." No—

"A thousand proofs, as convincing as those of the surgical and scientific laboratory would be, but which appeal not to the material but the spiritual perceptions of mankind, will convince men of the coming ages, as they have convinced those of the past, that life is continuous and that the character of the life which we now live, its aims, its aspirations, its endeavors, and its faith, will largely determine the life into which we pass 'when this mortal shall have put on immortality.' As to the communication of the dead with the living, that is another matter, but one to be as little settled as the other by the crude and fantastic experiments of the spiritualist."

The Churchman (New York) sees rather more sympathetically the contribution of the scientist to the sum of human faith:

"However unsatisfactory from the Christian point of view it must be to treat the essentials of man's personality on the basis of the phenomena that are investigated by the Society for Psychical Research, it can not be denied that to minds steeped in physical science there is no other door open to persuasion. There is nothing exalting or inspiring in the trivialities of spiritism or of occultism. Yet even those instinctively out of sympathy with such avenues of approach to religion can agree with Sir Oliver when he says that occurrences recorded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science carefully and persistently applied. There will be less general agreement with his statement that already the facts so examined have demonstrated that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter by which alone they can manifest themselves here and now, and that personality persists beyond bodily death."

The Catholic Standard and Times (Philadelphia) doubts if the British Association looks to the right source for its light on these matters:

"A body of thinking men honestly seeking for light, we may concede, but not always wisely; for its annual assemblies are not opened with prayer for guidance, as sober gatherings of men professing to have met for the high purpose of helping the world's struggle toward the light of truth ought in all humility to be, because the very fact that they do so assemble is a confession of man's dependence on a higher power."

The Jewish Exponent (Philadelphia) observes:

"It is, of course, true that in matters that are not the subject of observation and experiment, and that can not be determined by known facts and the reasoning based upon them, even the ablest and strongest thinkers are not in a position to speak with authority. An eminent scientist because of his ability in that sphere does not necessarily possess any especial faculty for deciding whether conscious personal life continues after death. He can believe that it does and state the reasons for his faith with greater force and cogency than the ordinary every-day man. The significance of his belief lies in the fact that one who is accustomed to weigh all problems in the light of reason finds it possible to accept the teachings of religion on the subject of immortality without hesitation or question. 'Genuine religion,' the eminent and clear-headed president earnestly asserted, 'has its roots deep down in the heart of humanity and in the reality of things. It is not surprizing that by our methods we fail to grasp it. The actions of the Deity make no appeal to any special sense, only a universal appeal, and our methods are, as we know, incompetent to detect complete uniformity.' And yet he asserts 'our studies do not exhaust the universe, and if we dogmatize in a negative direction and say that we can reduce everything to physics and chemistry, we gibbet ourselves as ludicrously narrow pedants and are falling far short of the richness and fulness of our human birthright.' Far different is this view from the materialism of a Haeckel or a Jacques Loeb. And yet who can doubt that, notwithstanding the fact that Sir Oliver Lodge does not prove the persistence of personality after death, because he can not, he does state a conclusion that is reasonable and almost universal, and much more in accord with the probabilities than the cold, hard, and hopeless theories of the materialists?"

MINDING THE CHILDREN'S READING

LET FATHERS NEGLECT their ledgers and mothers their cook-books, if need be, but let them not dare neglect to ascertain the kind of books their children are reading. This admonition of *The Continent* (Chicago) may sound, at first, like one more of the many kinds of censorship with which we are threatened, but the writer thinks that "at the present moment this problem is peculiarly serious," for "recent realization of the importance of telling boys and girls the truth about the wicked world they are going out into is being appropriated for polite apology by sin-gloating vultures in a startling proportion of late books and magazines." The apology of the writers that they "are showing your sons and daughters the temptations they must avoid," *The Continent* calls "foully false," even asserting that the writers are "not caring at all for right and wrong." This is the duty for the parent:

"Grant that it is not practicable, even if it seemed wise, for father or mother to scan beforehand every book or magazine read by their growing boys and girls; yet this much is possible:

"*In every home with children the father or the mother should have definitely appraised in advance the temper and tendency of every author whom the children are allowed to follow and every periodical laid before them on the family reading-table.*

"As for any adviser whom either children or parents consult about reading, the parents should make themselves fully aware that the teacher or librarian so trusted holds by the same ideals of character as they themselves cherish for their children.

"In this way parents may not indeed foresee the exact words and clauses the children are to read, but they will assure themselves of the right effect of their reading on their lives. It is like sending a boy or girl away in company with a high-minded friend. One does not know what the friend will say to the child, but he does know that the child will come back nobler for the association.

"This signifies, of course, that it is not specific terms and incidents which matter so much in young folks' reading. The thing of consequence is the view of life to which they are introduced—whether they are shown the spirit mastering the flesh or the flesh stamping out the spirit."

Not to seem too straight-laced, *The Continent* meets the view of some that "any book is immoral that exhibits the presence of gross sin in the world." The theory of shielding the young, it sees, "is as futile as the attempt of the Indian king to protect his princely son from hearing of death." Going on:

"Before any youth is out of his teens he should have read what

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will make him know the location at least of the direst pitfalls that await his feet in manhood. Young women, too, should be similarly afforded the defense of a sufficient knowledge.

"But both should have read the shuddering truth from authors who abhor the sin they tell of—who are bent on making visible its hideousness, deceit, and ruinous consequences—who write to warn. The most damning and damnable note in literature is that accent of curiosity which pricks on the reader to look a little closer at what ought instanter to repel him.

"The slender, almost imperceptible thread of curious interest to know a little more is a tiny snare, but there is strength enough in it to strangle a conscience to death and haul stout young feet into unescapable quagmires.

"Just once to find an author toying with that subtle scarlet tangle of temptation is reason enough for forbidding any of his volumes entrance into the home thereafter.

"And just once or twice to find a magazine printing stories stained with that mark is reason enough for ceasing patronage of it. Very artistic and all that! But art can't atone for making evil alluring—or even interesting. Honest writing makes vice repulsive. Moreover, it does not omit to make purity attractive."

THE FOE WITHIN THE FOLD

THE MOST DANGEROUS enemies of the Christian Church would not ordinarily be sought within the fold, as the saying is, and yet that is just where they are found and noted by the Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., of *The Christian Work* (Undenominational, New York). Foes the Church has always had to face, Dr. Lynch reminds us, and she has "met them and triumphed," even when they appeared in the great minds of Voltaire, Rousseau, Gibbon, Shelley, Hume, and others. These were "avowed and open enemies," whom she need fear little, as she need little fear Socialism in this day. Nor is "the world," or those that follow after its lusts a serious menace to the Church, because such people neither support nor attack the Church. "They simply ignore it," we are told, except "to seek its offices at marriage and at the death of their loved ones." Who, then, are the worst foes of the Church and those who will bring about its collapse, if such an event were possible to conceive? They are the members of the Church themselves and, "above all, its shepherds and pastors," which forthright accusation Dr. Lynch sustains as follows:

"Our churches are full of ministers who have no particular sense of the divine origin and nature of the Church they lead and serve, no particular love for it, or awe in its wondrous presence, and often no conception of its transforming progress through the ages, or of its divine capacity to work miracles to-day. As a result of this their congregations have no love for it, attend its services as one habit or duty among many others, apologize to their friends for their connection with it, conceive of it as one society making claims upon them among many others, and feel none of that wondering awe in its presence, and none of that overmastering love and devotion for it that one sees in a St. Paul, an Augustine, a Bernard, a Newman, or a Phillips Brooks."

Speaking from an experience and observation of twenty years, during which time he has been watching the churches "with anxious eyes," Dr. Lynch anticipates any charge of exaggeration in the foregoing statement, and goes on to say:

"We have watched the sermon topics in the papers, and have seen year after year go by and certain pastors never once preach on the Church. We have seen institution after institution spring up and draw men into such passionate devotion as they never evinced toward their Church—pastors saying nothing. We have seen one organization and society after another rise; settlements, institutes, all sorts of things to do the work the Church should do, and making great claims—and the pastors still quiet. We have seen great groups of children come to the Sunday-school as infants, spend fifteen years, and at twenty leave the Sunday-school (not to enter the Church), and during all that time not one word said to them by the pastor of the one divine institution of the world, the one society that has made their civilization and given them their homes, books, and schools, the one thing that persists unchanging while everything else has changed, the one house where God dwells, not exclusively, but, as it were, where his hearthstone is, his foyer, his meeting-place with his children, his chosen vessel wherein he offers them the water and bread of life. We have quietly sounded the members of a big congregation and found they knew absolutely nothing about the wondrous, miraculous history of the Christian Church, except the little they learned when they studied the Acts of the Apostles as children. And we doubt if the average congregation could do better."

But Dr. Lynch does not ask that his word alone be taken for the soundness of this contention; he offers by way of additional testimony, from lectures on "The Building of the Church," delivered before Yale Divinity School, these words of the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D.:

"Many preachers are thinking little about the Church, and others are thinking about it mistakenly. The very word 'Church' is in many pulpits tabooed. There are clergymen who preach no longer about the Church. Their favorite theme is the 'Kingdom of God.' An influential American theologian, in a valuable treatise on theology, picks up the word 'Church' only to drop it, using in its place 'the Christian people.' . . . When those who sit in the seats of the mighty speak after this fashion, it is not to be wondered at that men lower down begin to think of the Church with a slackened interest and to speak of it with a diminished enthusiasm. The Church has, to many Christians, become an object to be apologized for, and has ceased to be an institution to be sacrificed for and loved."

While disclaiming to be "unduly pessimistic," Dr. Lynch confesses that he "can not fail to see that the Church is losing its hold upon many, both among the masses and the cultured of the world," wherefore he issues this warning to the leaders of the Church:

"Unless we who are its bishops, priests, and ministers magnify it before the people, we shall lose increasing numbers. For many great and powerful organizations are asking the allegiance of the people, and making great claims for themselves. None of them can make the claims the Church can; but that does not matter, so long as they make their lesser claims and the Church makes none. We believe that all that is necessary to win the love and adoration and service of the great majorities of our communities, both of young and old, is simply to tell them the truth about her, so that every soul in the community shall know, and, before the non-churchgoing community, to make those claims one has absolute right to make for the Christian Church. Make just the claims Paul made, namely, that Jesus Christ divinely instituted the Church to be his representative in the world and imparted to it all the powers he himself exercised upon earth, including the forgiveness of sins, the salvation of souls, and the giving of eternal life. He appointed the Church to be what he was, say what he said, do what he did, and to continue to effect what he accomplished."

Such is the "apostolic conception" of the Church, Dr. Lynch points out, which has always "worked its wonders when it was true to its nature," but will "pass out of existence if it begins to think of itself as simply one religious society or reform agency among many others." Then, remarking the irony of the fact that it remained for a philosopher, Prof. Josiah Royce, to remind the ministers "that the one Christian doctrine which is based on universal experience is Paul's doctrine of the Church," Dr. Lynch adds a final word:

"There is nothing more suicidal to the minister than to fail to magnify the Church to the Pauline proportions. It is the Church which makes the minister, and not the minister who makes the Church. Take the Church away, and what influence would the minister have, or through what would he exercise his influence? It is to the manifold increase of his powers to build up the Church and make it as powerful and resplendent as he can. It is through the Church he shall save the people, and through the Church that they shall become Christ's. Let us also be careful how we praise the kingdom at the expense of the Church. Wherever there is even a little of the kingdom you will find that there was a very big Church back of it. Even those who have left the Church to serve the kingdom got their inspiration and ideal in the Church. The kingdom will amount to very little a century hence if the Church becomes weak and powerless. There will be neither men nor money forthcoming for philanthropy or reform when worship ceases and the Church abrogates her special and divine calling as the vicar of Christ."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

TREVELYAN'S LIFE OF JOHN BRIGHT—OUR CIVIL WAR*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
E. S. NADAL

THE American reader of Mr. G. M. Trevelyan's "Life of John Bright" will naturally turn first to the chapter on Bright's relation to our Civil War. This opens with a bit of history which will be new to most readers. The biographer skilfully begins the chapter by quoting entire a proclamation of Lincoln's, in which the name of Bright is mentioned. One Alfred Rubery, a youth of twenty years, had been engaged in a plot to seize a vessel in the harbor of San Francisco with the purpose of using her as a privateer against American commerce. For this he had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000. The judge who tried him and the two U. S. Senators from California reported that there was great indignation at this crime on the part of the people of California, but that the people would be satisfied with the pardon of the man, if the pardon was granted at the request of John Bright, "who is a true friend of their country."

Accordingly, Lincoln issued a proclamation, which, like everything that came from his hands, brings before us the image of our illustrious and greatly loved friend, for a personal friend Lincoln is to all of us. The proclamation sets forth that "whereas the said Alfred Rubery is of the immature age of twenty years, and whereas the said Alfred Rubery is a subject of Great Britain, and his pardon is desired by John Bright, now therefore be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, etc., etc., these and divers other considerations me thereunto moving, and especially as a public mark of the esteem held by the United States for the high character and steady friendship of the said John Bright, do hereby, etc., etc." It is a quaint document, such as could hardly come from the government of any other great country in the world. The incident shows American kindness and American simplicity. The document is all the more interesting, if, as I suppose to be the case, the matter had to be referred to John Bright before the pardon was issued. But, indeed, John Bright owed quite as much to this country as we did to him. It was the victory of the Union in our Civil War which made the success of Bright's later years. His brother-in-law, Mr. Leatham, once told me—"It was the success of the Union which was undoubtedly the cause of the long lease of power into which the English Liberals came in 1868." It was at this period that the electoral reforms came which Bright had most at heart.

In the way of contribution of new matter to the history of the English relations to ourselves during the Civil War, there is not much in this chapter. The chapter consists mainly of extracts from Bright's letters, written at that time, and there are some moving quotations from his speeches. There is an autograph of a resolution drawn up by Lincoln to be introduced at English public meetings, in which Lincoln embodied his ideas of what such resolutions should contain, and which is written with his wisdom and tact and with that interesting carelessness of expression which was one of his characteristics. It was sent by Sumner to Bright in April, 1863.

The chapter records also the steady loyalty of the English operatives in the face of the sufferings inflicted on them by our war. This story, which Bright was fond of telling, is worth repeating. At the time of the cotton famine in Lancashire, which was the result of our blockade, a cotton had been introduced from India called "Shoorat," which was found hard to work. The Lancashire operatives were very religious people, and at their prayer-meetings many prayers were offered up that cotton might be sent to them. One man prayed as follows: "O, Lord, we beseech thee to send us cotton, but, O Lord, not Shoorat." At this time the majority of the laboring population of Lancashire was supported by the charity of their neighbors, who were themselves pretty hard hit. Bright, in a letter to a friend in this country, said: "If a few cargoes of flour could come, say 50,000 barrels, as a gift from persons in your Northern States to the Lancashire workmen, it would have a prodigious effect in your favor." This advice was taken, and three large ships were loaded with flour and sent to Liverpool. An employee of Bright Brothers told Mr. Trevelyan that a barrel from the American gift stood long afterward in the mill at Rochdale.

Bright was the unwearied and incessant peacemaker between the two countries at this time. He says in a letter to an American friend, September, 1863: "You will hear by mail that the ironclad rams are detained by Government. I suppose the changed position of your affairs has helped our Foreign Office to the decision they have come to." In a later letter he says—and who can read the honest words without a sentiment of gratitude: "But what a miserable thing to see our friendliness and our justice depending on your strength. When you seemed weak and staggering under the weight of the insurrection, the Prime Minister and his law officer continued to insult you; when you are strong and the revolt is staggering under your blows, they speak gently and pay you compliments. This statesmanship is very low morality. I despise it from my heart." In his capacity as peacemaker he writes to an American friend that the order had been issued for the detention of the *Alabama* before she got away. Just how she got away would be an interesting subject of inquiry. Perhaps a clerk who had charge of the papers had arranged to take his girl to Richmond, and thought they could wait for a few hours. It is so history is made. It is scarcely possible that our legation could have been remiss, tho those were very busy days at that office. Lord John Russell was pretty old and needed continual stirring up, but I don't think he can be accused of wishing to have the ship get away. If the reader will look at that very interesting book, the "Life of James M. Mason," Confederate agent in London, by his daughter, Miss Virginia Mason, he will find that Mr. Mason was as much dissatisfied with Lord John Russell as Mr. Adams was.

A chapter or two is given to each of the important phases of Bright's career. Of course, the most famous and important part of Bright's life was his fight for the abolition of the corn laws, and of that there is a full account. There are chapters given to his opposition to the Crimean War and to his relation to the Factory Acts. His resistance to the reforms proposed by Lord Shaftesbury is no doubt that part of Bright's life upon which a biographer would dwell with the least satisfaction. Mr. G. W. E. Russell says, in a late magazine article, that Shaftesbury regarded Bright as the bitterest and most malignant foe he had to contend with, declaring that even Cobden was better. Mr. Trevelyan says that Bright never opposed legislation on behalf of children in the factories. The reader will be glad to hear this, for I think the general impression is that he did oppose the shortening of hours for children. Mr. Trevelyan suggests that the bitterness of Bright's opposition to Shaftesbury was due to his belief that Shaftesbury and his aristocratic associates should have begun with the relief of their own particular chattel, the agricultural laborer. Bright did not oppose the limitation of the hours of the factory hands to ten, which he thought were long enough, but he considered that the reform should come by arrangement between the factory hands and manufacturers rather than by legislation, a position which does not seem consistent with his oft exprest view that one class can not be trusted to legislate for another. We can easily credit the claim made on behalf of Bright that the operatives in his factory were well treated. We are told that the strap for beating children which hung in most British factories was not used in Bright's factory. This suggests a pretty unpleasant state of things elsewhere. The most disgusting thing I ever saw, when I lived in the Southern States before the war, was the beating with a cowhide by an overseer of a boy who was at work in the building of a parsonage. I may add that it was the only time I ever saw a slave struck, tho I dare say there was plenty of it done. It is not easy to see that the condition of the children in the English factories was much to be preferred to that of negro children under that institution of slavery which Bright justly abhorred.

I have left myself little room in which to speak of Bright as a personality and of his mind and genius. He always said of himself that he was an uneducated man. This fact, if it be a fact, does not appear in the

* **The Life of John Bright. By George Macaulay Trevelyan,** Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Illustrated. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $4.50 net.

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least in his speeches, in which there is never a deviation from good taste. The uniform good taste of these utterances, however, may have been the result of his sincerity and simplicity—qualities which are powerful antiseptics against vulgarity and bad taste. He had no Greek or Latin, and seems to have had a contempt for these languages, and no doubt would have agreed with Cobden that a boy was to be pitied who knew where the Ilisus was and knew nothing about the Mississippi. Mr. Trevelyan tells us that he grew sulky under the long Latin quotations of his great controversial antagonist, Robert Lowe. I have heard with delight and envy those Latin quotations of Lowe's in the House of Commons. The striking-looking old man, whose fine appearance was perhaps assisted by the fact that he was nearly blind, would repeat, in a very resonant and characteristic voice, I should say, nearly thirty lines of a Latin poet, Bernal Osborne, the House jester, calling out "Translate."

Bright must have lost something by not having had that liberal education of which he did not approve. We have a feeling that he was somewhat narrow and limited. The two men, Bright and Lowe, were present one evening in different parts of the hall at a lecture by Artemus Ward, our most original and delightful humorist. Some one who was present on this occasion has described the effect of the lecture upon the two men. Bright's face would now and then relax into a smile, but usually his handsome and refined features wore a puzzled expression. I can understand that Ward's humor might have been a little outside the ideas and sympathies of a plain British manufacturer. But Bob Lowe, the scholar, with the broad outlook of a liberally educated man, for whom the key of culture had unlocked so many departments of life, and who was a stranger to scarcely any form of literary excellence, throughout the entire hour rolled in his chair with laughter. And then, of course, Lowe was a man of natural humor.

Bright had a handsome face, the features delicately chiseled and highly nervous. By the way, he considered that an orator should be clean-shaven, I suppose, because an audience can better see the play of the features. I have heard Bright speak in the House of Commons, but it was after he had become an old man. It is from the reading of the speeches he made when he was in his prime, rather than from what I have myself heard from his lips, that I can understand and am prepared to accept what Lord Salisbury said in the House of Lords of Bright's oratory: "He was the greatest master of English oratory that this generation has produced, or, I may say, several generations back. I have met men who have heard Pitt and Fox and in whose opinion their eloquence at its best was inferior to the finest efforts of John Bright." But I should not accept this view, if Lord Salisbury meant to include American oratory, Webster, for instance.

What imprest me most about him when I met him was his gentleness and simplicity. I met him often enough to have something interesting to tell about him and regret that I have not more to tell. I dined one evening in his company at a house in Kensington. In the smoking-room after the dinner it had been agreed that certain of us should walk back to Pall Mall, a distance of perhaps a mile and half. Bright, with several others of his own age, was standing at the door ready to start, when one of them proposed that we should be moving. I happened at the moment to be talking with some other people in the hall. Bright said, "Sha'n't we wait for the young gentleman?"—the young gentleman being myself,—a slight enough incident, but it showed kindness and thoughtfulness. He called one day to say good-by to a young woman connected with our Legation in London who was about to return to this country. She told him she had enjoyed her London life and her position in the Legation and was sorry to go back. John Bright shook his head over that. He could not understand how people could be sorry to go to their own country.

I have written this far without a word of thanks to Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan, to whose skill, knowledge, good feeling, and literary ability we owe this valuable and most satisfactory record of the life of a good and great man.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Wallace, Harold Frank. The Big Game of Central and Western China. 8vo, pp. 318. New York: Duffield & Company. $4 net.

This is the work of a scientific naturalist, as well as of an enthusiastic hunter, a man who heard the call of the wild and can prefer the unturned hillside and the untracked forest to the land disfigured by cultivation. It is in this spirit that Mr. Wallace disagrees with Chesterton's dictum, "It is not only nonsense, but blasphemy, to say that man has spoiled the country." "In a wild hill-country," says Mr. Wallace, cultivation is baleful, and it was in such a country that this writer found his hunting-ground. Here it was he stalked the takin, that rare animal which seems like a magnified specimen of the Rocky Mountain goat, and is of a bright yellow color, as this writer says, "the Golden Fleece reincarnated."

The route of the author's journey was from Shanghai and civilized eastern China, up to Omsk, with its semibarbarous tribes. Strange people, strange beasts, and strange scenes are described with the graphic style of a practised and graceful pen. The book breaks distinctly new ground, is profusely illustrated, and furnished with maps. There are several appendixes showing field measurements, an estimate of expenses, and tables of stages and distances. A new and fascinating field of sport and observation is thus opened up, and we believe that many will be eager to follow in the footprints of this daring stalker and zoologist.

Lukach, Harry Charles. The Fringe of the East: A Journey Through Past and Present Provinces of Turkey. 8vo, pp. xiv-273. London and New York: Macmillan Co. $4 net.

A chatty volume this, following in its narrative a journey that takes in the most famous Greek monasteries, especially that of Mt. Athos, passes to Rhodes, through Cyprus, then to Jerusalem, through Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, past snowy Hermon to Damascus, the Lebanon, and the Euphrates. Matters new and old—present conditions, bits of out-of-the-way history, legends Mohammedan and Christian, folk-lore, and the gossip of the shop, the steamboat, and the caravan—are mingled in interesting and generally instructive fashion. The author's interests are wide. Architecture, archeology, monasticism, ecclesiastical politics, history, the origins and characteristics of obscure sects like the Samaritans, the Druses, and that queer people the Nosairiyeh, traces of Saracen and Crusader, all have a part in the volume.

The author is no novice, and his English flows easily. The camera was called in to add vividness to description, and most of the seventy-seven illustrations are of fair quality. Macmillan's imprint guarantees the typography. A fair index completes the volume. The book is instructive and entertaining. The task of dealing with even so shopworn a subject as Jerusalem is quite well mastered in the two chapters devoted to it. The mysteries and absurdities of Turkish government are humorously set forth. Only now and then will the specialist detect a slight slip in historical statement.

Shelley, Henry C. Royal Castles of England. 8vo, pp. 349. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. $3.

It was a very good idea to give this account of the fortresses which from the days of William the Conqueror were either the homes of English sovereigns or have been intimately connected with their history. It has been said that to learn the history of a country we must visit it and examine its monuments. This is especially true of England, in which it is sometimes difficult to interest children, who are too often inclined to think that history begins with Bunker Hill, or, at least, with Columbus. A work like the one before us, written with full knowledge and profusely illustrated, is sure to interest the intelligent reader, young or old. We do not like to criticize a work which has been so admirably done, but we regret to see that the old Sussex fortress of Bramber on the Arun is not mentioned. It would be of importance in connection with the history of King John, with whose name it is associated in a very characteristic story or legend. In the very interesting account of Charles I.'s imprisonment in Hunt Castle we find no reference to the beautiful story of Baring Gould's, the "Trumpeter of Hunt Castle"—a supernatural visitant who watched over the last days of the "Martyr Monarch." But the work is rich enough without these details.

Sommerville, Frankfort. The Spirit of Paris. Pp. 165. London: Adam and Charles Black.

All kinds of books have been written on Paris—witty, instructive, superficial, descriptive, sentimental, and historical books; but this aims at being something entirely different. Throughout its pages we encounter that "impalpable, champagny something that makes Paris attractive to so many different kinds of people." The author, with the help of some very beautiful illustrations by eminent artists, describes Paris and the Parisians, their theaters and cafés, their gallantry, and their sports, always making a distinction between the real Paris and the one that visitors see and know. He pays a glowing tribute to the French woman, her tact, her constant effort to please, her taste in dress, and her general versatility. Women in France "have made greater strides in taking their places beside men than they have in many other countries." The real Parisienne is a very beautiful, attractive, and resourceful woman, with a deep-seated respect for the family.

The different chapters on amusements, fêtes, artists, neighborhoods, living, and

(*Continued on page* 586)

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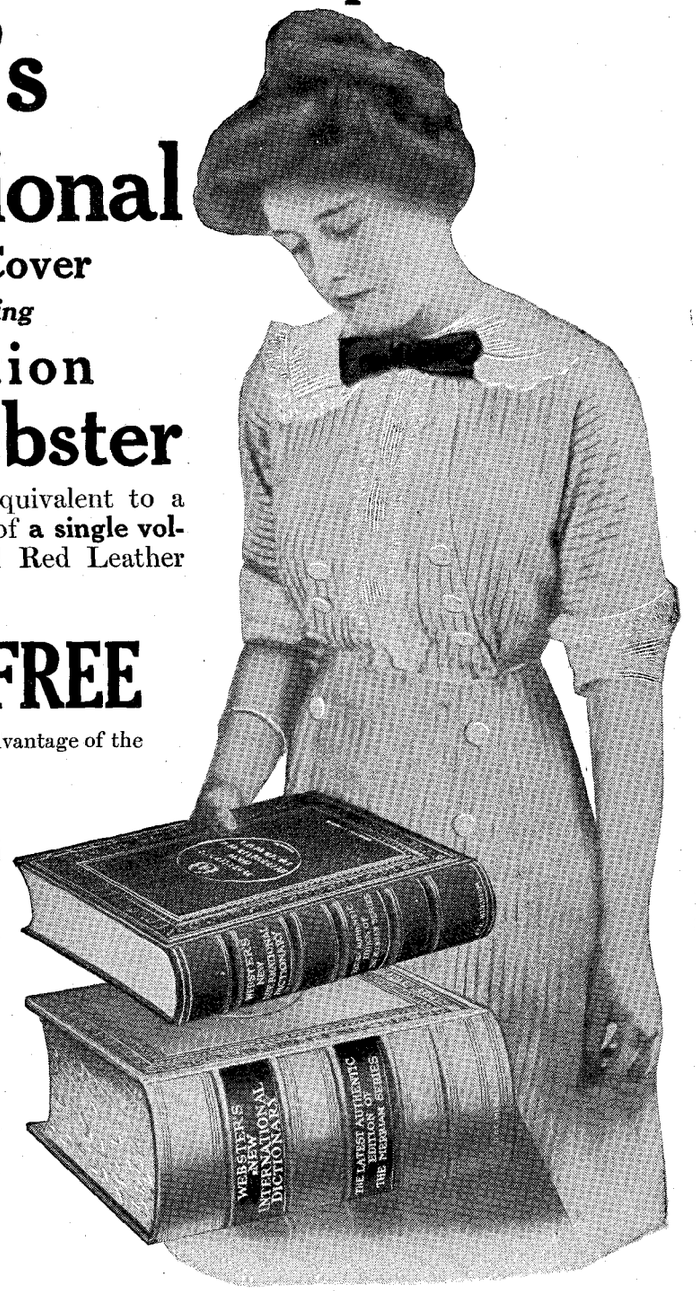

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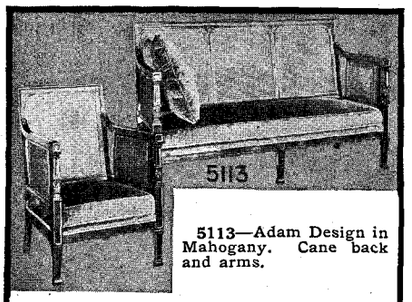

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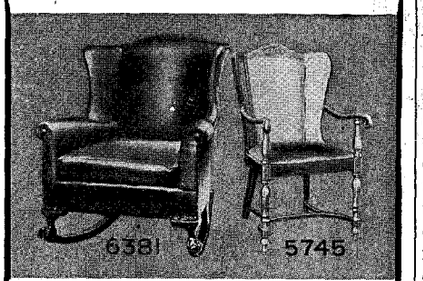

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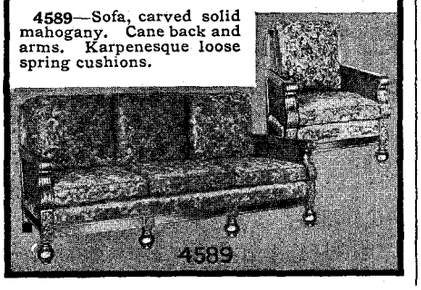


REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 584*)

dressing, are filled with pertinent comments on every-day scenes and events, and give evidence of a seeing eye and an understanding mind. Paris the gay, even the "naughty," lures us on, Paris the originator of styles and the master of culinary perfection. All love her and enjoy reading of her endless fascinations, even of the serious ways in which French art has affected America. This is a thoroughly enjoyable, charming book.

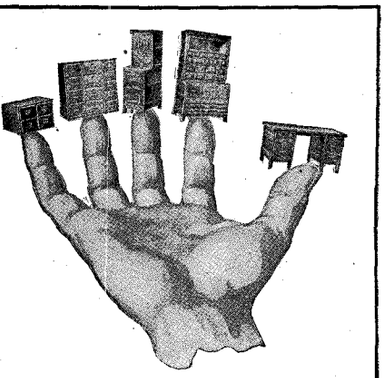
Maurel, André. Little Cities of Italy. Translated by Helen Gerard. Illustrated. Pp. 475. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The Frenchman's love for Italy is that of consanguinity. André Maurel, as novelist and journalist, literary critic, and connoisseur in painting, sculpture, and architecture, stands among the most distinguished of classical-bred, yet modern, Frenchmen of letters. The present volume is a companion to the first one by this author already presented in English. In it the author describes Milan, Pavia, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Rimini, Pesaro, Urbino, Perugia, Assisi, Spello, Montefalco, Orvieto, and Viterbo, giving to the reader, whose usual idea of Italy is bounded by Rome, Florence, Pisa, Naples, and Genoa, new ideas of the alluring possibilities of Italian travel and the wonderful beauties of nature and art to be looked for in this charming country. The reader who gets the greatest good and pleasure out of this volume will be the one who is familiar with Italy's history, both secular and ecclesiastic, for M. Maurel discusses all sides of a city's development with an intimate familiarity that presupposes the same knowledge on the part of his readers. He touches on the physical charms of a city, its architecture, its art treasures, and all the famous personages that history has associated with different cities. He employs the figure of personification to an unusual degree and makes even inert structures alive to our mental vision. His choice of words and form of description are unique, especially in describing scenery where his mastery of language is compelling. "Italy is so abounding in treasures! The more you visit her, the more her masterpieces increase. You are in despair of ever knowing them all, yet the consolation of your departure is to vow that you will find the others next time."

Winter, Nevin O. The Russian Empire of To-Day and Yesterday. Pp. 476. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. $3.

Whether the cause be fear or ignorance no one seems to know, but of all the great powers of the world Russia is one of the most interesting and least often visited. The reader of this exhaustive and comprehensive work will be stimulated not only to the acquisition of knowledge concerning this great and unique country, but inspired to make Russia one of the objective points for his plan of travel. He will find intense enjoyment in its accounts of the physical charms, the past and present history, the people, customs, and development of the Russian country and inhabitants. A map, profuse illustrations, and a careful and complete analysis of all desirable details

(*Continued on page 588*)



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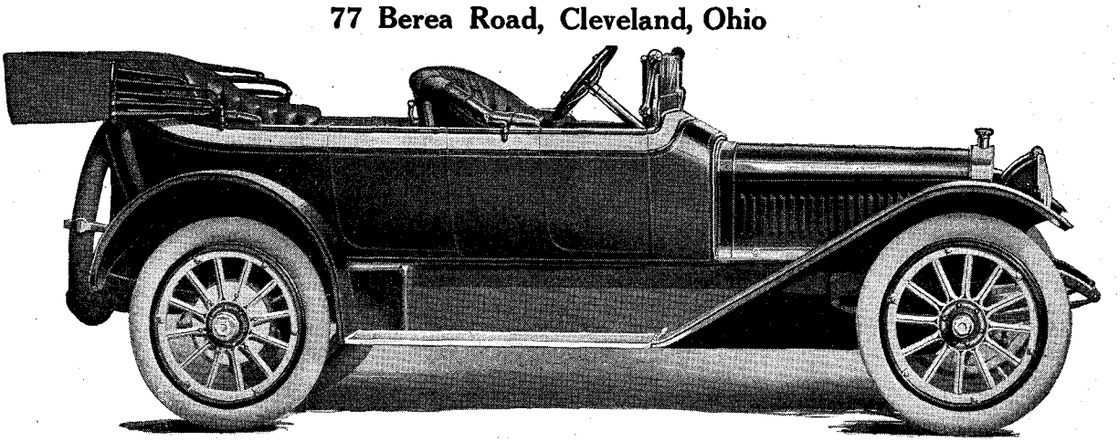

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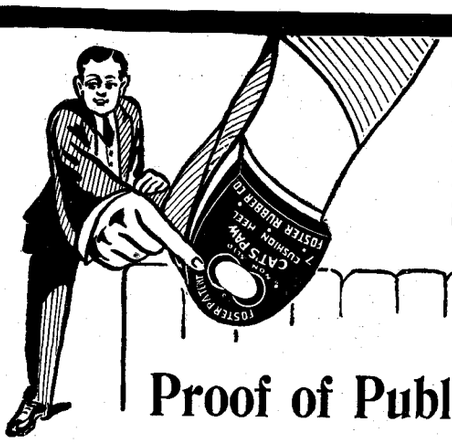

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 586)

give instructive as well as pleasurable reading. Altho the book is bulky to be used as a guide-book, a traveler in Russia will find it invaluable in suggestions. We read understandingly of the modern beauties of St. Petersburg, its architecture and art; the historical associations of Moscow; and have an engrossing narrative of Polish, Finnish, and Jewish activities in connection with and opposition to autocratic government. Even historically, nothing is omitted in illustration of the greatness of Peter, Catherine, and Alexander, and in explaining the inheritance of the present ruler, his problems and difficulties, as well as the suggestive beginnings of representative government. It is in agriculture and education, the two most essential subjects in a country like Russia, that the nation "lags farthest behind." The Russian peasant is not inferior to any other class, but his talents are undeveloped.

Underwood, John J. Alaska: An Empire in the Making. Pp. 440. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $2 net.

The writer of this highly interesting volume is a trained newspaper man and magazine writer. After fourteen years of almost constant residence in Alaska, he has brought together his fund of acquired information, hoping "that it would serve not only as a guide for tourists and sightseers who visit the northern wonderland, but also that it may contain matters of interest to the stock-raiser, the farmer, the miner, the prospector, and the investor." Only adjectives in the superlative would fittingly describe this book, dealing as it does with a country which should be of absorbing interest to every loyal and progressive American. Mr. Underwood puts before his readers glowing and graphic word-pictures of the massive grandeur and picturesque beauties of Alaskan scenery, with its dominant note of "bigness." He traces by map and pictures the different routes available and the fascinations of the trip, but he also states fairly the drawbacks and dangers of Alaskan travel. When we have read his account of the tremendous possibilities in this latest American acquisition, the potential wealth and countless opportunities for American ingenuity, we feel that the traveler and the investor have both neglected and ignored a fertile field.

Wavell, A. J. B. A Modern Pilgrim in Mecca. Pp. 343. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $2.80.

There have been so few Europeans to make the pilgrimage to Mecca and to penetrate the real Arab country that such a book as this will make an unusual appeal. The greater part of it, however, contains a description of religious customs and festivals whose real spirit is not understood by the reader. A question of casuistry arises as to the author's pretending conversion to a religion with which he had no sympathy. In making the journey he here describes his whole life had to be a pretense, but, remembering that he thereby injured no one else, and that his own life would have been forfeit had his disguise been penetrated, we can enjoy an exhaustive description of a unique and

(*Continued on page* 590)

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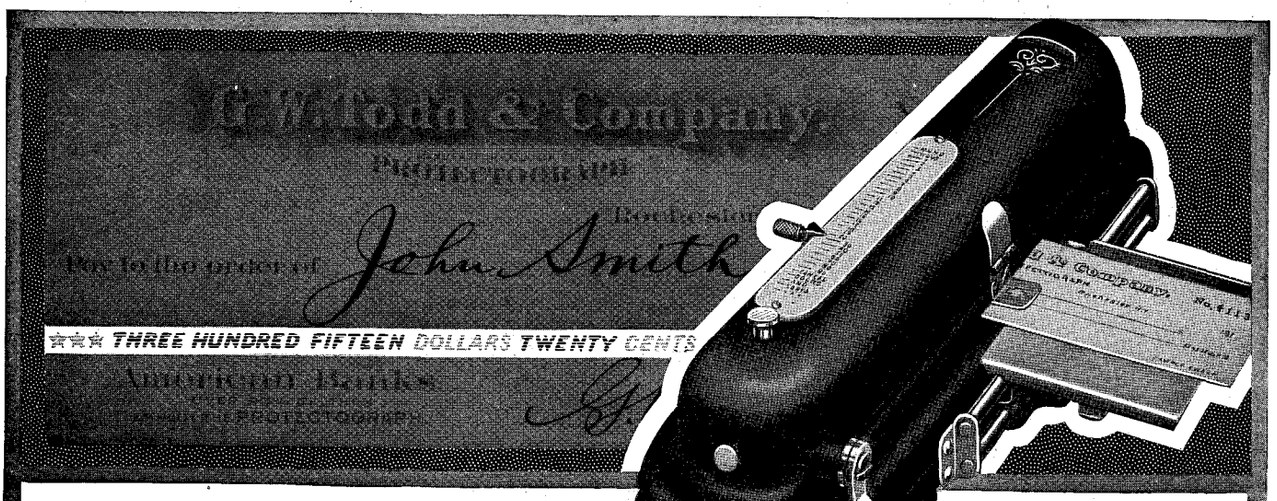

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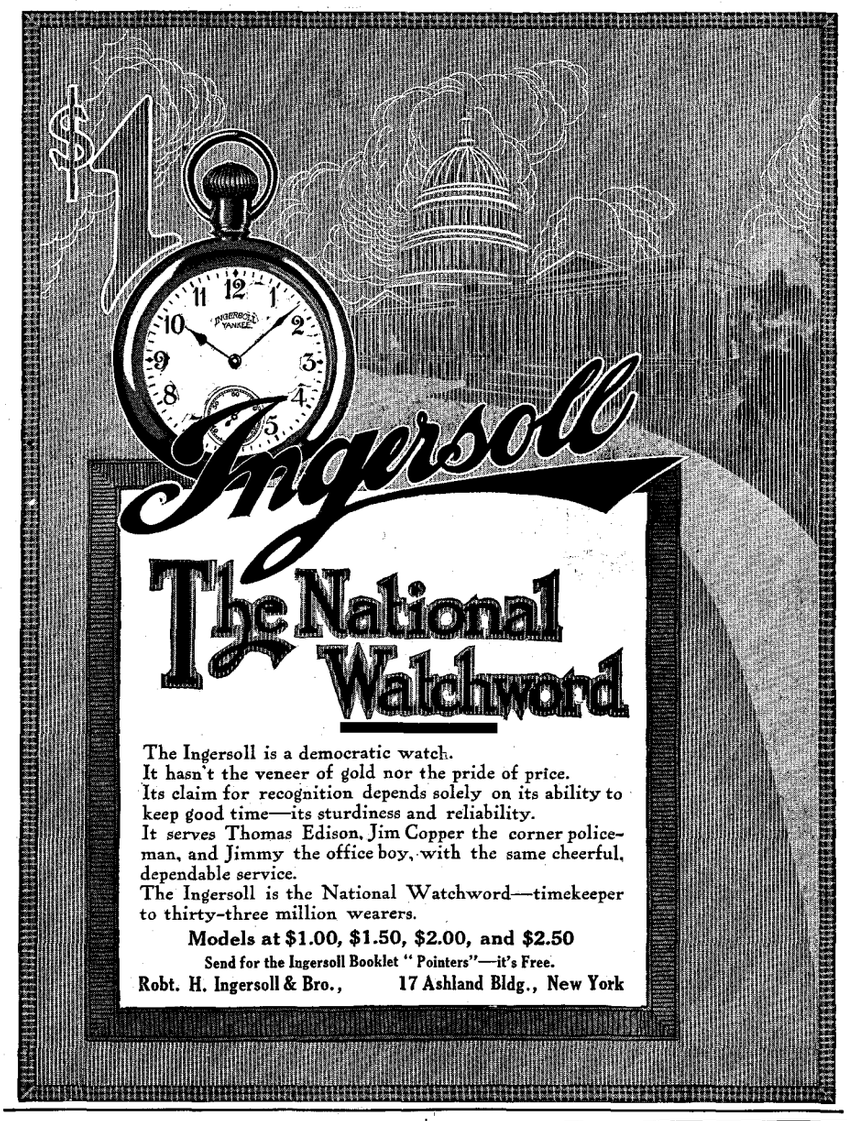

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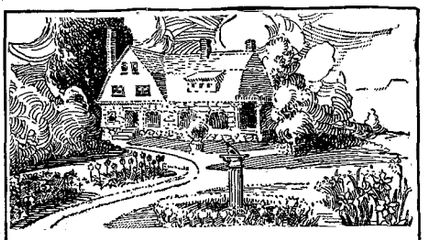

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 588*)

famous pilgrimage and acquire some valuable information about the costumes and customs of an Eastern people, the war in the Yemen between Turks and Arabs, personal estimates of the Turkish character, and a realization of the vastness of the Ottoman influence. The records of the writer's adventures and every-day experiences during his travels in disguise, his capture and release, make thrilling and exciting reading.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LETTERS

Haultain, Arnold [Editor]. Goldwin Smith's Correspondence. 8vo, pp. 540. New York: Duffield & Company. $4.50.

Goldwin Smith owes most of his significance as a scholar, statesman, and historian to the fact that he loved to break new ground and foster the spirit of liberalism and emancipation from the obsolete in a new country. He was a distinguished alumnus of Oxford and an accomplished teacher of history there, but he preferred to take work at the newly founded college of Cornell, where he left an enviable reputation for kindliness and learning on his removal to Toronto. At Cornell "Goldie" became the most popular man in the faculty. At Toronto he may justly be called the founder of the higher journalism of Canada. His devotion to Canada was great, for when he was offered the Mastership of University College, one of the prizes of English educational honor, he declined the post. Writing to a friend who inquired about this matter, he says, "My work is in Canada," and to Canada he devoted most of his ripest years. He founded *The Bystander*, a brilliant review of world politics, but eventually dropt it for *The Week*, of which popular and more miscellaneous periodical he appointed C. G. D. Roberts editor. On this point he writes:

"I have just published the last number of *The Bystander*. It makes way for *The Week*, a weekly paper of which I am part proprietor, but of which the editor will be Mr. Roberts. I wanted unbroken leisure for other things. Also I grow lazy with advancing years. This house is considered one of the most venerable antiquities in Canada, and it is only a few years order than I am. [Mr. Smith was born in 1823 and dates this letter 1883.] So I have a right to shift my load to the shoulders of Mr. Roberts.'

Mr. Goldwin Smith was an ardent annexationist, but he differed from Lecky in his theory of historic development. He believed that Canada would some day become a part of the United States, not by the mechanical process of natural law, but by the work of some individual like Sir John Macdonald, who carried Confederation over all obstacles. He thought that reciprocity was a step toward the union of the United States and the Dominion. In 1904 he wrote to Frederic Harrison:

"The election of Roosevelt, which I now believe to be almost certain, will be a disaster. He will carry the United States, if he can, with imperialism and partnership with the great robber powers."

Imperialism he detested, and freely

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criticized English political leaders such as Chamberlain. The English Government he denounced as government by faction, and feared that the United States was rapidly slipping into the same groove.

These letters are those of a man who thinks for himself and can express his convictions in clear and forcible language. A better or more suggestive comment on the main events of the latter half of the past century can not be obtained. The words of Frederic Harrison are true:

"Anything Goldwin Smith wrote for publication or of serious purpose is worth careful consideration—and that whether one agrees with his conclusion or not."

GERALD STANLEY LEE'S STUDY OF CROWDS

Lee, Gerald Stanley. Crowds: A Moving Picture of Democracy. Cloth, pp. x–561. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

From the infancy of the world to its present adolescent state there have always been those who have asked "Why?" and "Whither?" A few thought they knew. Still fewer have said so, tho our own day has many such. Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee is one of them. He believes "that even if he is quite unimportant, any man to-day who, in some public place like a book, shall paint the picture of his heart's desire, who shall throw up, as upon a screen where all men may see them, his most immediate and most pressing ideals, would perform an important service." Indeed, his most pointed criticism of his fellow interpreters is that they depict what he does not want. Says he:

"I knew already, with an almost despairing distinctness, nearly all these things I did not want, and it has not helped me, . . . having John Galsworthy out photographing them day after day, so that I merely did not want them harder. And Mr. Wells's measles and children's diseases, too. I knew already I did not want them. And Mr. Shaw's entire, heroic, almost noble collection of things he does not want does not supply me, nor could it supply any other man with the furniture to make a world with. . . . After all, what single piece of furniture is there that George Bernard Shaw, living with his great attic of not-things all around him, is able to offer me for one single warm, lighted room to keep my thought in? Nor has he furnished me with one thing which I would care to sit down in my little room and think of—looking into the cold, perfect hygienic ashes he has left upon my hearth."

Thus hastily decamping from Mr. Shaw's attic, the author starts out to seek a really desirable world. After many chapter-headings he finds the way. It is not a new one, to be sure, but it has been often completely overlooked and ignored. Yet it is indeed new, for more and more are finding it all the time. Whether Mr. Lee's book proves a good guide-post or not will depend much on the effects of his scintillations on the reader. Really sometimes he is altogether too clever—even to saying the smart thing for the smart thing's sake. But it pays to advertise, and flashing electric signs is an approved modern method. Armed with smoked goggles, one may well venture unto the brilliance and gain much inspiration and conviction.

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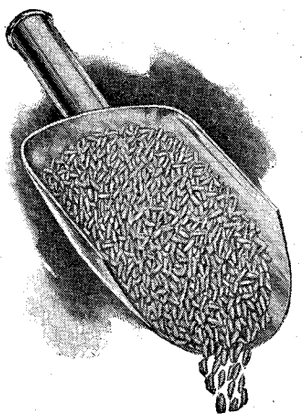

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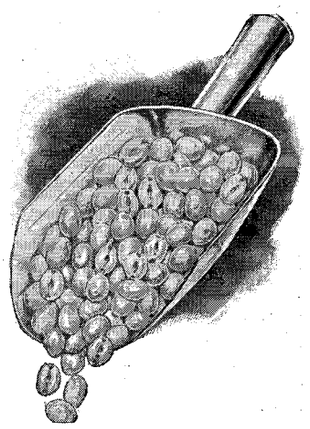

At 10 a. m.

The guns are shot. The steam in each granule explodes. The grains are puffed to eight times normal size. And each grain is filled with a myriad cells, surrounded by thin, toasted walls.

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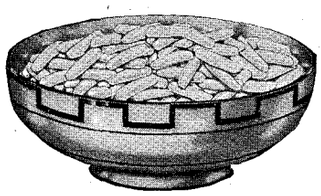

At 7 a. m.

Countless people every morning serve these Puffed Grains with cream and sugar, or mix them with any fruit.

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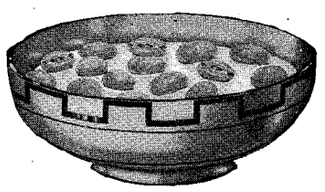

At 7 p. m.

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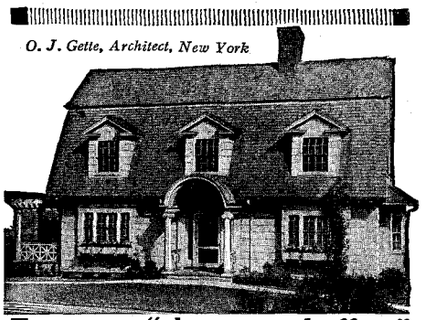

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CURRENT POETRY

NOT all look forward with eagerness to the day when, as Tennyson wrote, "the kindly earth shall slumber, lapped in universal law." The advocates of universal peace have sound logic on their side, but logic sometimes goes for nothing when nations are embittered. Perhaps, too, the cynical old world regards rather skeptically the formal and spectacular propaganda of the crusade against war. But the peace advocates are surely acting with wisdom when they convert those ancient celebrants of Mars, the poets. Mr. Alfred Noyes has described battles with vigor and skill, but he has written with even greater skill and vigor against the cause of battles. To a recent issue of the London *Daily Mail* he contributes the moving verses we quote below. It may be objected that "seas of slaughter" are not necessarily "obscene"—Gettysburg was a "sea of slaughter"—and that the warring legions can not fairly be said to be "thigh-deep in shame." But Mr. Noyes is not a historian; he is a poet. And he has written a poem so passionate, so vivid, that not even war's apologists can fail to appreciate its force.

The Litany of War

BY ALFRED NOYES

I

Sandalphon, whose white wings to heaven upbear
  The weight of human prayer,
Stood silent in the still eternal Light
  Of God, one dreadful night.
His wings were clogged with blood and foul with mire,
  His body seared with fire.
"Hast thou no word for Me?" the Master said.
  The angel sank his head:

II

"Word from the nations of the East and West,"
  He moaned, "that blood is best.
The patriot prayers of either half of earth,
  Hear Thou, and judge their worth.
Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear,
  First, the first nation's prayer:
O God, deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
  Destroy our enemies, Lord!

III

"Pure as the first, as passionate in trust
  That their own cause is just;
Puppets as fond in those dark hands of greed;
  As fervent in their creed;
As blindly moved, as utterly betrayed,
  As urgent for Thine aid;
Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear
  The second nation's prayer:
O God, deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
  Destroy our enemies, Lord.

IV

"Over their slaughtered children, one great cry
  From either enemy!
From either host, thigh-deep in filth and shame,
  One prayer, one and the same;
Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear,
  From East and West, one prayer:
O God deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
  Destroy our enemies, Lord."

V

Then, on the Cross of His creative pain,
  God bowed His head again.
Then, East and West, over all seas and lands,
  Outstretched His pierced hands.
"And yet," Sandalphon whispered, "men deny
  The Eternal Calvary!"

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That translations of poetry are unsatisfactory is a platitude. Still, there is always a certain charm in one poet's rendering of another. Arthur Symons's renderings of Baudelaire and Verlaine are exquisite. Prof. John Erskine gives (in *The Columbia Monthly*) his versions of two poems of Auguste Angellier. The mood of the first is admirably exprest. The second has something of the spirit and of the epigrammatic quality that distinguishes Heine's brief and bitter lyrics.

Translations from Auguste Angellier

BY JOHN ERSKINE

I

Ocean, O sad unbounded ocean, under
The tremulous watch of the infinite starhost
Rolling thy long lament of surge and thunder
When in thy heavenward reaches thou art lost;

O sky, O sad unbounded sky, that over
The lamentation of the myriad tide
Dost of thy tear-bright stars the gaze uncover
Save where long veils of mist the ocean hide:

Ye who for thousands upon thousand years
Through spaces never empty of affright
Yearn each to yield your souls up, by the doom
Of love so vast, time can not find it room—

I think my poor, scant, human heart this night
Holds in it all your moanings, all your tears.

II

On the old bridge the green moss covers
And the brown lichen gnaws its way,
Whispered once, low-voiced, two lovers:
And we were they!

He tenderly toward her leaning,
His patient faith, his passion high
Pleaded—all his true heart's meaning:
And he was *I*!

She paled and faltered at the choice;
Trembling, but not with fear, she drew
As one who hears a far-off voice:
And she was you!

On the old bridge, as then, so now
Two lovers whisper secretly.
He pleads, and she believes, his vow:
They—not we!

Here is a poem which only Richard Le Gallienne could write—tender, sincere, passionate; of craftsmanship so true and delicate that it seems absolutely spontaneous. The idea of the poem is beautiful, and the two concluding lines surely are poetry of a high sort. We quote from *The Smart Set*.

Desiderium

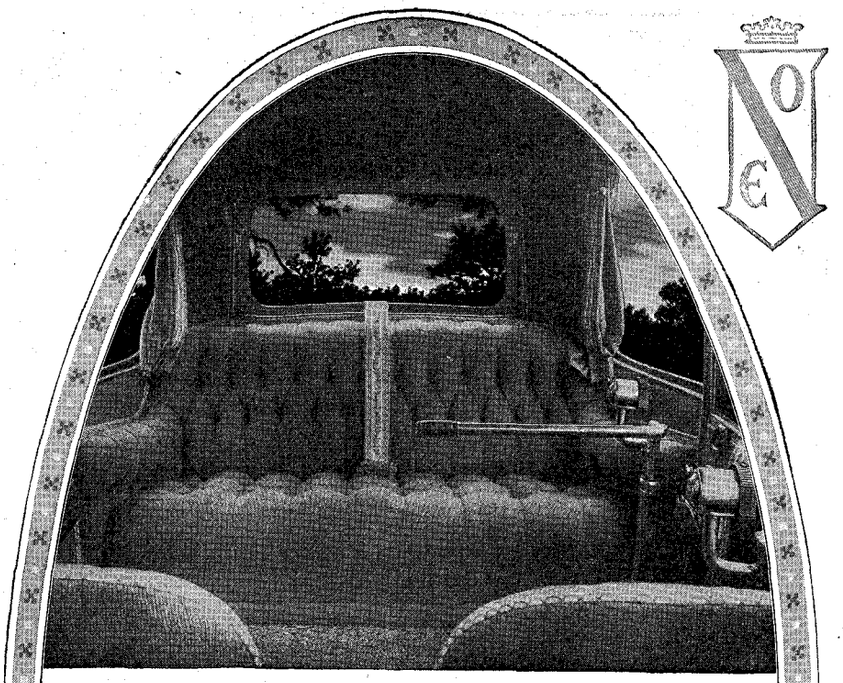
BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

Face in the tomb, that lies so still,
May I draw near,
And watch you sleep and love you,
Without word or tear?

You smile, your eyelids flicker;
Shall I tell
How the world goes that lost you?
Shall I tell?

Ah, love, lift not your eyelids;
'Tis the same
Old story that we laughed at,
Still the same.

We knew it, you and I,
We knew it all:
Still is the small the great,
The great the small;



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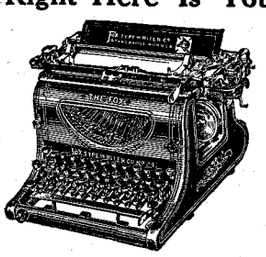

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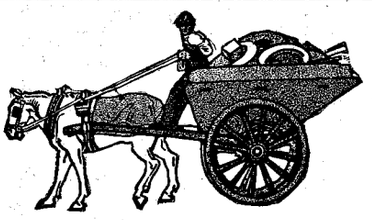

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Still the cold lie quenches
The flaming truth,
And still embattled age
Wars against youth.

Yet I believe still in the ever-living God
That fills your grave with perfume,
Writing your name in violets across the sod,
Shielding your holy face from hail and snow;
And, tho the withered stay, the lovely go.
No transitory wrong or wrath of things
Shatters the faith—that each slow minute brings
That meadow nearer to us where your feet
Shall flutter near me like white butterflies—
That meadow where immortal lovers meet,
Gazing forever in immortal eyes.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

NEW YORK'S TWO-FISTED PRIEST

THE man who has "had more fights, harder fights, and has 'licked' more persons in the last six years than any other man in New York" is not a prize-fighter, or a gangster, or even a policeman, according to a writer in the New York *Press*, but a priest of the Catholic Church. He is the Rev. Philip J. McGrath, of St. Peter's Union Mission for Seamen on West Street, the down-town North River water-front. Father McGrath does not fight because he likes it, but because he found that the water-front people are not the kind that can be persuaded to be good. "As long as they know that I am master here they will be good, and then being good will become a habit with them," is the way Father McGrath explained it to the reporter. Father McGrath, we learn, came to West Street from a rural parish. But he was young, carried his 200 pounds easily, and had learned to fight as a boy in the East Side "Gas House District." The priest's story of his first fight shows why he turned from meekness to militancy. He had been about three months in the parish, and was returning late one night from a visit to a sick woman when he saw across the street "a lad of mine" in a doorway with a sailor. To quote Father McGrath as reported by his interviewer:

The lad had one hand at the drunken sailor's throat and the other in the sailor's pocket. The sailor was evidently not in condition to protect himself and I went over.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"What the —— do you want to know for? Go to —— " was the rejoinder.

I'm Irish, you know. It had been several years since I had been told to travel in that direction. So right there was where I lost my timidity. All the prowess I had had in the days when I had roughed it with the boys in the Gas House District came back to me. I gave that fellow a left hook on the jaw and down he went. Then his pal, who had been on the lookout, came over to help him and I used my walking-stick on that pal with telling effect. Somebody saw a priest fighting with the two men and ran for the police. But by the time the police got there the fight was over. Those two men, who were brothers, went

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very quietly to the station-house in Charles Street, and they were sent up the river.

It seems that fight was the turning-point of my life, and also of the lives of many people along this water-front. From that time on there has seldom been a week that I have not been in a mix-up of some kind. But every time I had a fight I felt I had removed some evil influence from this locality.

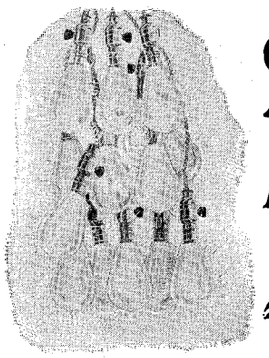
Father McGrath doesn't tell of all his fights. Of one of the few that *The Press* representative heard of from his lips, this account of a battle against a saloon gang is most interesting:

My fight against greatest odds was in a saloon not many blocks from here, in West Street. I was walking out one night with a young man of the neighborhood. There are several young men in this neighborhood who have come to the conclusion that some night I am going to go up against a gang of men who will be more than a match for me. So they have constituted themselves my guardians. If they have an idea that I am on my way to tackle some particularly tough proposition they come along, whether I say so or not. They're good boys and they can fight if they have to. But I generally try to do all of the fighting myself.

Well, as I was saying, one of these young men and myself were walking along West Street. As we reached this saloon—certainly not, we were going past it—we heard an uproar and men shouting: "Give it to him!" "Let him have another!" I looked under the curtain and saw the room crowded with struggling men. I gave the young man my police whistle and told him to make himself heard. He did. While my young friend was giving the alarm I pounded on the door. A man opened it part of the way and when he saw me he leered: "Git away from here. Yer can't git in here." Before the lad could close the door I had pushed him aside and was in the saloon. There were about sixty of the lads and they had one lad down on the floor, unconscious, and they were kicking and stamping on him. He was terribly cut and he died later. He could have been saved, but at the hospital he was merely bandaged up and then sent away. The lads had broken heavy beer-glasses and had used the handles with the jagged pieces attached as weapons.

I started to make my way to the unconscious lad's side, but his assailants turned on me. I backed up against the wall and started in with my night-stick. We had quite a merry time cracking heads, my escort and I, for a few minutes until two policemen came. When they entered the door one of them saw me and called, "Keep it up, Father; we'll reach you in a minute." "Better clean this place out," I replied. Well, all four of us got to work in earnest and I'll bet you never saw so many men go through so small a door in so short a time in your life. We had a merry time in court the next morning, too. The population of "the Island" was materially increased by that episode.

Much of Father McGrath's work is, of course, accomplished without fighting, and he tells of the amateur concerts at the mission, of working with the courts, of



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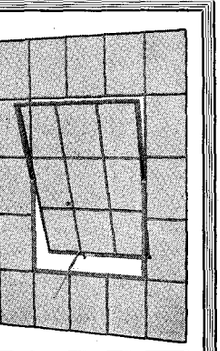

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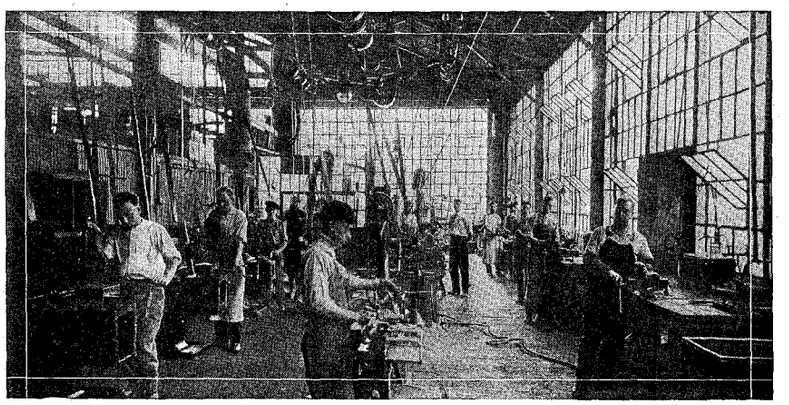

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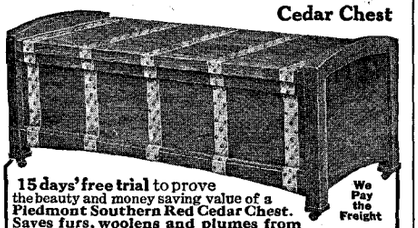

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watching the recreation-pier, of sending girls home. But the fights seem to be a necessary part of this priest's labors. As he explains it in our final quotation from his story:

I have so many fights because I go out into the streets to look after sailors, who, like all other children, need to be looked after. In looking for my charges I come across conditions that must be remedied. I remedy them. I have never been whipt in a fight since it became necessary for me to assume the rôle of "militant churchman," as you term it, and I believe that this is because I have always been fighting for the right.

Because I am master in this neighborhood my people respect me and trust me, and I am able to do good. Why, every year I send home to the wives and mothers of sailors at least $12,000. Hardly a day passes that I do not receive a letter from abroad from a mother or a wife asking me to find the missing sailor laddie. Often I do. The young boys in this neighborhood are growing into better men, I believe, because the Church takes an interest in them. I have their respect because I can thrash any of them. The clean-living the Church is teaching them is having its effect. The tone of this community is being elevated, and in a few years it will give the police less trouble than any other section of New York. You may call me the "fighting priest" or whatever else you like. I fight because fighting is the one thing necessary here just now. When fighting is no longer necessary I will do no more fighting.

CARLYLE'S TIP

WHILE on his visit to Ecclefechan, Carlyle's home town, the Rev. J. A. S. Wilson met one of its present inhabitants whose memory goes back to the days when Carlyle himself might be seen in the little Scottish village. Tammas Garthwaite, as Mr. Wilson informs us in his account of the Ecclefechan visit in a recent number of *The Saturday Review* (London), was one of those who could proudly say that they "knew Carlyle." "Tam was terrible dour," admitted his admirer and fellow townsman—but perhaps it would be as well to take the story as it is given:

I was proceeding leisurely up the main street, when I spied a little old man carrying a pail of calves' meat in each hand. He was smoking a short cutty pipe.

"Would you be so kind as to direct me to Carlyle's grave?" I asked.

"Just come alang wi' me," he said, without deigning to look at me, and continuing at a slow pace across the broad road.

We exchanged brief observations on the weather, then he asked:

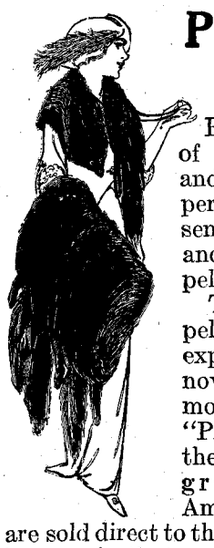
"Are you a lover o' Tam's books?"

I admitted that I was.

Presently he continued: "Ye ken, I'm a Tam tae! Yon's my wee bit shop—'Thomas Garthwaite, Tailor and Clothier.'"

"Did you know Carlyle, Tom?" I asked, suddenly.

"Ken Tam! Ay, fine that. My father



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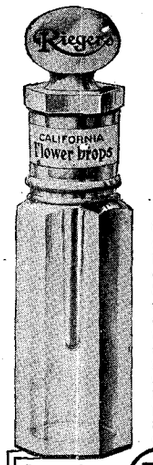

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made a' his claes, an' I used to gang to the house for orders."

"What sort of a man was Carlyle himself?"

"Weel, I never likit Tam nearly so muckle as his brother, the doctor. Tam was terrible dour!

"I mind one day, when I was a boy," he said, "I had gone up to the farm for orders and was talkin' to Mistress Carlyle at the foot o' the stairs. All of a sudden I heard a deep voice from over the banisters —just as tho it cam' oot frae a big drum, 'Little Garthwaite!' I ran up-stairs to his room. The door was open, so I knocked and went in. Tam was busy writin', wi' his back to me. I waited a minute or twa. Then, as he took no notice, I gi'ed a wee bit 'hoast' [cough]. As he paid no attention I gi'ed another yin, a little louder this time. But still he kept writin' awa'. So, at last, in fair desperation, I kicked the wainscot. Up jumped Tam!

"'Oh, it's you, is it?' says he.

"Then he told me he wanted twa waistcoats, an' a pair o' breeks. Afore I went awa' he put his hand into his pocket and placed a coin in my hand. I wished him 'Guid mornin'!' an', as I went down-stairs, kept turnin' ower the money in my pocket. Half a crown! My conscience! You can just imagine how a laddie felt on having so muckle pocket-money! But when I got out o' sicht o' the house an' took it oot frae ma pocket, what do you think it was Tam had gi'en me? A penny!"

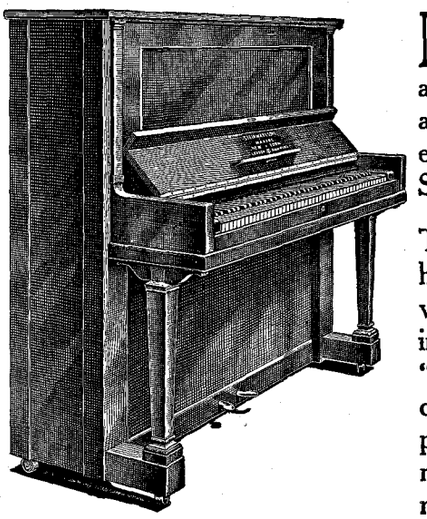
A POLICEMAN'S "ADVENTURES IN FRIENDLINESS"

THE bad policeman, the bully, or the grafter has been so much to the fore in newspaper stories of late that a sympathetic account of one "cop" who was loved and respected by all who knew him, and especially by the people who lived on his beat, comes to us as a grateful relief. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Baltimore, declares Peter Clark Macfarlane in *Collier's Weekly*, is truly a "successful cop." "Suppose your policeman to be a man of keen intelligence, quick sympathy, and kindly heart," with an irreproachable private character; "add to the authority of a right life the more tangible power of a policeman's star," then keep him upon one beat twenty years, while every day adds its opportunity for close contact with human life, and ask yourself, suggests Mr. Macfarlane, if there are not possibilities for a successful career. Here is the brief statement of the facts of the Baltimore policeman's life:

At twenty-nine years of age Andrew J. Hamilton, young, vigorous, and ambitious, with dark hair and mustache, with blue, hopeful eyes, donned a patrolman's uniform and walked out upon a beat in the Eastern Police District of Baltimore. He had deliberately chosen a policeman's career. He knew that civilization requires policemen. He was brave and clean and loyal. He was unimpeachably honest. He expected to shirk no duty and he expected the character of his service to be

(*Continued on page 605*)

STEINWAY



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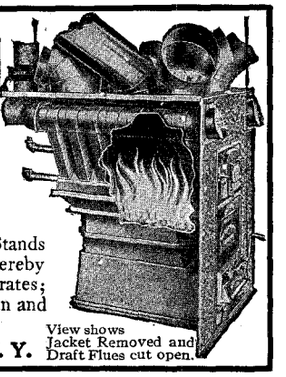

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

SMALLER EXPRESS EARNINGS AND THE PARCEL POST

REPORTS of four leading express companies, for the fiscal year, recently completed, show marked reductions in their surpluses, due to higher operating costs and the parcel-post competition. The additional cost of operating is attributed to reforms in accounting and in general practises as forced upon the companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Competition by the parcel post has been in force since January 1 of this year.

Final figures are at hand for eleven months only, the remaining month being estimated. The four companies are expected to show for the full year the following earnings on capitalization:

	Capital Stock	Div. Rate	Per Cent. Earned 1913	1912	1911
Adams	$12,000,000	12%	10.41%	15.64%	23.54%
Amer.	18,000,000	12%	11.44%	15.80%	23.10%
U. S.	10,000,000	....	2.12%	2.33%	7.51%
Wells F.	23,964,400	10%	12.50%	14.36%	14.50%

The declines in earnings available for dividends occurred in spite of the substantial gains in gross operating revenue made by all four companies. In each case, however, says *The Wall Street Journal*, the gain achieved in gross was more than offset by greater expenses, particularly in the cost of conducting transportation. Following is a table showing the gross receipts and operating revenue of the four companies for this year and last:

	*1913	1912	Increase
Adams Express:			
Tot. oper. rec.	$35,292,000	$34,191,955	$1,100,000
Exp. priv. debit.	18,624,000	17,833,972	792,000
Total oper. rev.	16,668,000	16,357,983	310,000
American Express:			
Tot. oper. rec.	$47,814,000	$43,714,874	$4,100,000
Exp. priv. debit.	23,588,000	21,076,806	2,512,000
Tot. oper. rev.	24,526,000	22,638,068	1,888,000
United States Express:			
Tot. oper. rec.	$21,726,500	$21,131,508	$595,000
Exp. priv. debit.	10,487,000	9,927,777	560,700
Tot. oper. rev.	11,239,500	11,203,731	36,000
Wells, Fargo & Co:			
Tot. oper. rec.	$35,250,000	$32,465,971	$2,787,000
Exp. priv. debit.	17,021,000	15,439,708	1,581,000
Tot. oper. rev.	18,229,000	17,026,262	1,200,000

*Estimated.

Another table shows the increase in operating expenses, the decline in net after taxes, and the decline in surplus after dividends:

	1913	1912	Changes	
Adams Express:				
Tot. op. exp.	$16,502,000	$15,152,593	Inc.	$1,350,000
Net after tax.	142,000	980,991	Dec.	962,000
Other income.	1,945,000	1,927,083	Inc.	18,000
Total income.	2,087,000	3,132,473	Dec.	1,045,000
Charges.	830,000	1,255,045	Dec.	425,000
Surplus.	1,257,000	1,877,428	Dec.	620,428
Dividends.	1,440,000	1,440,000		.....
Surplus.	*183,000	437,428	Dec.	620,428
American Express:				
Tot. oper. exp.	$23,676,000	$20,926,046	Inc.	$2,750,000
Net after tax.	420,000	1,340,415	Dec.	920,000
Other income.	1,640,000	1,576,357	Inc.	64,000
Total income.	2,060,000	2,853,459	Dec.	793,000
Dividend.	2,160,000	2,160,000		.....
Surplus.	*100,000	693,459	Dec.	793,459
United States Express:				
Tot. op. exp.	$11,231,000	$11,130,703	Inc.	$101,000
Def. after tax.	133,000	61,012	Inc.	72,000
Other income.	345,000	340,615	Inc.	5,000
Net income.	212,000	233,229	Inc.	21,000
Dividends.	.....	600,000		.....
Surplus.	212,000	*366,771	Inc.	578,771
Wells-Fargo & Co.:				
Tot. op. exp.	$16,108,000	$14,483,415	Inc.	$1,625,000
Net after tax.	1,675,000	2,184,576	Dec.	510,000
Other income.	1,328,000	1,257,098	Inc.	71,000
Total income.	3,003,000	3,441,674	Dec.	428,674
Dividends.	2,396,440	2,396,440		.....
Surplus.	606,560	1,045,234	Dec.	438,674

* Deficit

As to the effect of the parcel-post competition, it is estimated by the companies that their operations during the six months in which such competition occurred affected operating revenue to the extent of between 8 and 10 per cent. This was a loss of roughly between $5,600,000 and $7,000,000, in a total operating revenue of $70,663,000. The estimate is at best only an approximate one, or such as the companies found it convenient to make, without installing a special check system on this class of competitive business.

In these circumstances, the New York *Times Annalist* is not surprized that the stock market should have recorded heavy declines in express stocks; nor does it wonder that the officials of the companies have emitted "a succession of wails." After living "secure in a confidence grounded on three generations of privilege and monopoly," they have met from legal quarters "a series of very hard blows."

The writer, however, does not regard the situation as ultimately very serious for the companies. Defeated as they seem to have been, their present situation "may be merely a reverse of fortune that will become a victory." Their state has, in fact, become no worse than was that of the railroads after the rulings of ten years ago in respect to rebates, passes, and methods of keeping account. Nor is it more gloomy or complicated than was that of the Standard Oil, American Tobacco, or Union Pacific companies, all of which used the consequences of defeat "as a means to greater prosperity and security."

One "very noticeable result" of the parcel-post competition has already been seen in an increase in the internal efficiency of the express companies. Leaks and wastes have been reduced, and costs, earnings, and profits have been analyzed and scrutinized as never before. Moreover, the very needs of the company have impelled it to secure new business or enter new fields of activity. The writer believes that the same public demand which has brought in the parcel post has also "opened for the express service new and larger fields." He says in detail on this point:

"The demand for an expedited freight service, from each point to all points, is insistent. It is a service for which shippers will gladly pay an extra freight charge, but only in cases of extreme urgency can they afford to pay the usual express charges, which are for this purpose prohibitive. On the other hand, the railroad freight service can not be expanded to render this sort of fast service on a freight-revenue basis.

"The express companies have in this condition an opportunity that is little short of golden. They can develop a service which for present purposes may be termed 'express-freight' service.

"Under the usual contract between the railroads and the express companies the railroads receive from 35 to 55 per cent. of the gross express receipts, but the express companies agree not to transport freight at 'freight' rates, but only under a stipulated 'express' rate, this rate being in certain multiples of the first-class freight rate.

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As a result of this proviso of the contracts, any freight which is shipped through the express company yields to the railroad, through the railroad's percentage of the express company's charges, a revenue equal to and usually greater than the railroad's charges would be for first-class freight.

"The express companies are almost ideally equipped to carry such shipments. Their entire organization is a structure for quick handling of many small shipments. Their employees at stations and on wagons are of a character distinctly superior to the 'hands' who truck freight at a pier or freight house. With their messenger service on railroad-cars, losses and thefts should almost disappear.

"In some such manner the express companies may avoid the annihilation they pretend to fear. Not only will they save themselves, and develop a business of growing revenues, despite new forms of competition, but the most evident result will be that they will by this means re-intrench themselves as an indispensable factor in the American business world. A very brief investigation or inquiry among those affected by the proposed 'express-freight' service will reveal the eager desire for such a service. More than merely revealing that desire, such a canvass will give direction to the appeals of business houses, which have begged the railroads for just such a freight service, with advanced rates to secure expedition."

THE BEEF SUPPLY A BURNING QUESTION

A banker in Washington who for many years was connected with the cattle business and has long "known every phase of it" is quoted by *The Wall Street Journal* as having said a few weeks ago that "the best means of increasing our supply of beef is becoming every hour a more pressing question." With this as a text, the writer in *The Journal* cites the strange indifference of the public to this pressing question. When beef was abundant, no more thought was taken of its conservation than was taken of big game. Both were so plentiful that it seemed unnecessary to protect the supply.

But prices for beef finally began to rise. Consumers felt the pinch and believed the blame rested with the packers, or the "trust." While this abuse, says the writer, "may not have been amiss, it diverted attention from the prime cause." That cause lay in the fact that homesteaders for years had been "drawing a constantly narrowing circle around the range steer, who is now making his last stand in the semiarid region." Meanwhile, farms are not producing beef. The following statistics are presented by *The Journal* to show how the supply declined in recent years:

Jan. 1	All Cattle	Exclusive of Dairy Cows	Population
1913....	56,527,000	36,030,000	96,496,000
1912....	57,899,000	37,200,000	95,410,000
1911....	60,502,000	39,679,000	93,793,000
1907....	72,534,000	51,566,000	87,321,000

Steers form the main supply of beef, and these of all ages never constitute more than one-third of the second column. Reducing the supply of cattle to a per capita basis, the proportion is:

	Per Capita for all Cattle	Per Capita Exclusive of Dairy Cows
1913.....	0.586	0.372
1912.....	0.607	0.389
1911.....	0.645	0.423
1907.....	0.831	0.594

Reduced to percentages, these statistics show that, between January 1, 1912, and

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Bennett Portable Typewriter has less than 250 parts against 1700 to 3700 in others. That's the secret of our $18 price. It's built in the famous Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine Factory, sold on a money-back-unless-satisfied guaranty. Wt. 4½ lbs. You can carry for home use, business or trips. Send for catalog and Arts. Proposition.

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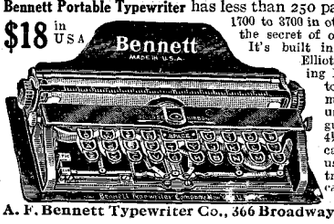

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rests the eyes and prevents eye strain.

Weighs only ¼ oz. No elastic or metal bands. Perspiration has no effect on it. Lies flat when not in use. Adjustable to any size or position. *Transparent* for natural light *Opaque* for artificial light and for those who wear glasses. At all dealers. **25 cents** postpaid.

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Reliable authorities tell us that Constipation is the primary cause of 97% of all diseases

Remove the Cause with Nature's Own Food
Eat with your regular meal a little of
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A combination of macerated wheat, nuts, fruit, and other wholesome corrective foods. Possesses all the organic vitality your blood and nerves demand. Will aid digestion and give you a natural, normal appetite.

Send 2c stamp for Food Book and Health Guide, or send 25c for 12 oz. can of the Food and Book, postpaid. Write today.
Byron Tyler, Food Spec'list, **71 Syndicate Bldg., Kas. City, Mo.**

January 1, 1913, animals, exclusive of dairy cows, decreased 11.5 per cent. and that between 1907 and 1913 the decrease was 27 per cent. As to prices, it appears that between 1906 and 1913 fat cattle in Chicago increased 50.9 per cent., and, of course, the wholesale price of drest beef kept pace with the price for fat cattle. The writer contends that the problem of our beef supply in the future "must be worked out in our own borders," and that "the sooner we realize the fact the better it will be for us."

Much will perhaps be expected from the free entry of cattle and beef, but the writer believes these expectations will be disappointed. Figures for imports from Argentina indicate that 8,000,000 pounds may come from that country in a year. but the writer finds this fact "good only as far as it goes, since it only averages 1¼ ounces a year for each person." Argentina has 20,000,000 head of cattle only, and the herd in that country has not increased in the past four years. In Europe this demand fairly equals the European supply. Canada has only 6,800,000 head, and of these 35 per cent. are dairy cows. Such facts show that there is "a world-wide shortage of cattle." Taking off the tariff may help to check the upward trend of prices, but it "can not solve the question of supply."

A LIMIT TO THE GOLD OUTPUT

Writers in several periodicals are discussing ominous signs, in more than one quarter, that a limit has been reached in the output of gold from mines. The high rate of production in late years has been owing mainly to the Transvaal output, and this is believed now to have reached its maximum. J. R. Finlay says in the New York *Times Annalist* that, outside the Transvaal, he does not know of "a single important district which is in a position to increase its output substantially." In our country, "practically all districts are either decidedly on the decline, or are doing well to hold their own." Indeed, for some years the American output has been "about stationary," and would have declined, had not the established mines been reenforced by new discoveries, or by outputs as by-products of other metals. With no further discoveries, Mr. Finlay believes the production will at once decline; in other words, that it is now at its maximum. For a number of years there have been no important new districts, most discoveries being in the nature of a reopening of old mines. Engineers looking for new mines are beginning to be somewhat discouraged. What results may come from the possible finding of improved processes Mr. Finlay would not undertake to say.

Since his article was prepared the Director of the Mint has announced that in 1912 production in this country, as compared with 1911, decreased $3,438,500. During the three years ending in 1911 it had been nearly stationary. Australian mines in recent years have also been losing ground. Indeed, throughout the world, including South Africa, what little increase there has been in five years has been "comparatively small." "Holland," writing in *The Wall Street Journal*, says on this subject:

"The Director of the Mint states that out

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No Brush
No Water

Apply LatherKreem to your face lightly with the tips of two fingers. Draw your razor across the skin "once over" and the resulting smooth satiny appearance will delight you. Soothing, antiseptic. No burning, smarting or chafing.

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John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

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of the Alaska fields between seventeen million and eighteen million dollars' worth of gold was mined in 1912. But for Alaska we should have made a comparatively poor showing this year. California, Colorado, and Nevada seem to hold their own as gold-producing States, California still maintaining preeminence with a production of $20,000,000, with Colorado pressing very close with a little under $19,000,000. The gold production reported from Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee represents the auriferous streaks stretching all along the Appalachian range. And these ores by and by may be even more profitably worked than they have been in the past. Alabama's production is $16,000, but if that State can produce that amount of gold when so little attention is paid to that industry in that State it should produce more when attention is directed toward it. Georgia and South Carolina produced practically the same, $10,000. These figures, however, represent potential wealth in precious metals along the Appalachian range, the best illustration of which is the gold production of North Carolina, which is approximately $150,000. The chances are that some day we shall secure a large annual production of gold from the Philippines, the archipelago having produced in 1912 approximately $500,000 worth of gold."

FOOD PRICES IN DIFFERENT CITIES

Investigations carried on for the Bureau of Labor in Washington have resulted in a showing that the cost of living on June 15 was approximately 60 per cent. higher than the average cost between 1890 and 1900. The latter period, however—at least in the years 1893 to 1899—comprized a time of abnormally low prices, due to wide-spread depression. The figures, however, for the present year show that an increase of more than 3 per cent. has occurred over last year, and an increase of nearly 15 per cent. since two years ago.

Fourteen articles of food were investigated. All except sugar showed a marked advance. Bacon increased more than all others—128 per cent. Other notable advances were: pork chops, 111 per cent.; round steak, 102.5; smoked ham, 84; hens, 76.8; sirloin steak, 75.2; rib roast, 75; lard, 66.5; cornmeal, 57.3; potatoes, 44.4; butter, 41.3; eggs, 40.8; milk, 38.4, and flour, 28.6. The Bureau gives the prices which prevailed in six leading Eastern cities, when the variations were in some instances considerable. Following is the list:

Sirloin Steak—Baltimore, 20 to 24; Boston, 33 to 40; Cleveland, 22 to 26; New York, 24 to 28; Philadelphia, 28 to 30; Washington, 25 to 28.

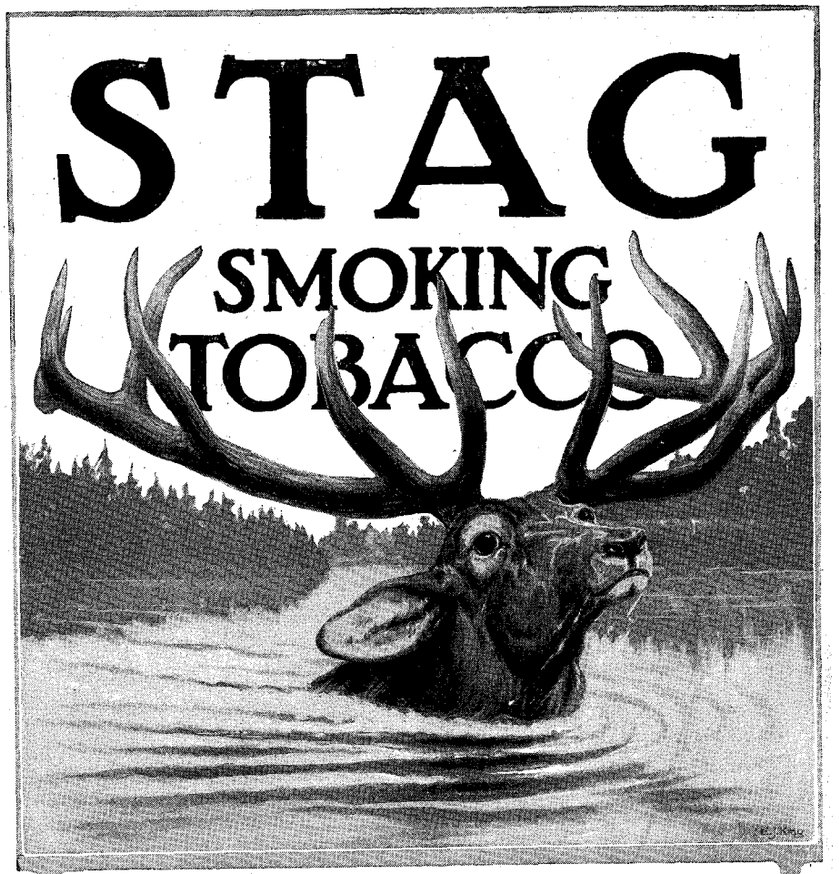
Round Steak—Baltimore, 20 to 24; Boston, 30 to 35; Cleveland, 20 to 23; New York, 26 to 28; Philadelphia, 24 to 28; Washington, 22 to 25.

Rib Roast—Baltimore, 16 to 22; Boston, 22 to 25; Cleveland, 15 to 22; New York, 20 to 26; Philadelphia, 20 to 25; Washington, 18 to 25.

Chuck Roast—Baltimore, 14 to 17; Boston, 15 to 18; Cleveland, 16 to 18; New York, 14 to 20; Philadelphia, 16 to 20; Washington, 15 to 26.

Pork Chops—Baltimore, 18 to 20; Boston, 22 to 23; Cleveland, 20 to 22; New York, 20 to 24; Philadelphia, 18 to 22; Washington, 20 to 23.

Bacon—Baltimore, 22 to 28; Boston, 22 to 30; Cleveland, 26 to 32; New York, 22 to 28; Philadelphia, 25 to 30; Washington, 26 to 28.



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For years, smokers had been waiting and longing for the tobacco of PERFECT FLAVOR.

Stag took the wonderful Burley leaf, found new perfections in it, and gave the world a tobacco whose fragrance and flavor touched new heights.

This is why a Stag Smoker smiles when you talk to him about other tobaccos. Or he replies, in the words of the immortal Kipling:

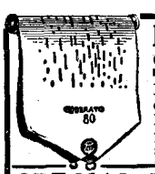
"When you've heard old Stag a-callin'
"Then you don't heed nothin' else."

This is the ONE GREATEST QUALITY ever possessed by any tobacco.

CONVENIENT PACKAGES.

The Pound Humidor The 10 Cent Tin
The Handy ½ Size 5 Cent Tin

EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD



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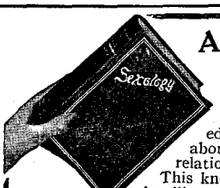

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

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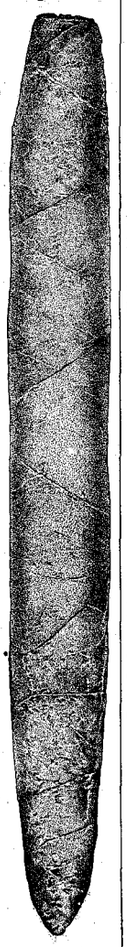
How I Get My Business

In a game of golf, at the finish of a hole where from drive to put, no matter how hard you try, you can't hit the ball, or if you do, with the perversity of inanimate things it delights in finding a hiding place in long grass or soft sand—your figures are double, your feelings are warm, and your opponent offers you a cigar.



Next morning you meet him on the train and ask for another one of those cigars—and "Where do you get them?"

My name and address are written on the margin of a newspaper with the remark—"You'll be surprised when you get the bill."

I receive an order from a new and desirable customer for "A hundred of the cigars that Mr.—— smokes."

"I *was* surprised when I got that cigar bill. I expected it would be $10, but it was only $5"—was the remark of my new customer when he again met his golf opponent.

Much of my new business comes in this way.

If no one has offered YOU one of my cigars, let me be your "friend." Try them at my expense.

My Offer is: I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas, on approval, to a reader of *The Literary Digest*, express prepaid. You may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense and no charge for the ten smoked if you are not pleased with them; if you are pleased with them and keep them, you agree to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

The filler of my Panatela is all Havana—the wrapper is genuine Sumatra.

Besides my Panatela I make other cigars. Among the others is the Shivers' Club Special, a cigar identical with the Panatela in everything but shape. It is shorter and fatter and has a larger burning surface. It is preferred by some who are not partial to the Panatela shape. I sell it on the same terms as I offer the Panatela, or I will take orders for both. Write me, mention the cigar you prefer, Panatela or Club Special, or order fifty of each if you wish.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

In ordering, please use business stationery or give reference and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
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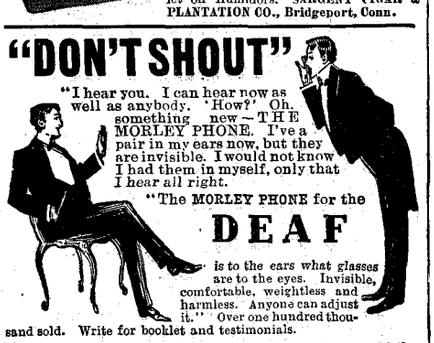
SARGENT HUMIDORS

The man who uses a Sargent Humidor has no difficulty with dried out tobacco or ruined cigars—because the principle upon which it is based is "Efficiency."

Our No. 101 Humidor, glass lined and mission finished, holds 100 cigars. Price $2.00 f.o.b. Bridgeport. Our Travelers' Case, aluminum, leather covered, holds 24 cigars each in a separate compartment. Just the thing to take on your next trip.

Case No. 13, price $2.00; No. 14, price $5 00, delivered. Send for our latest booklet on Humidors. **SARGENT CIGAR & PLANTATION CO., Bridgeport, Conn.**

"DON'T SHOUT"



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"The MORLEY PHONE for the

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is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

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Lard—Baltimore, 14½ to 16; Boston, 15 to 17; Cleveland, 15 to 18; New York, 15 to 17; Philadelphia, 15 to 18; Washington, 14 to 15.

Eggs—Baltimore, 24 to 28; Boston, 31 to 37; Cleveland, 26 to 29; New York, 30 to 42; Philadelphia, 26 to 30; Washington, 24 to 25.

Flour—Baltimore, 74 to 80; Boston, 85 to 100; Cleveland, 65 to 90; New York, 73 to 80; Philadelphia, 80; Washington, 80 to 100.

Butter—Baltimore, 34 to 42; Boston, 31 to 37; Cleveland, 34 to 38; New York, 33 to 37; Philadelphia, 36 to 40; Washington, 37 to 38.

These figures show changes in articles of food only. The cost of living, however, relates not only to food, but to clothing, head covering, and footwear. Following are prices connected with these items in living cost which have come down from the year 1883: muslin, 22 cents a yard; eggs, 40 cents a dozen; overcoat (ready-made), $30; suit of clothes (to order), $45; derby hat, $4; shoes (ready-made), $6; silk hat, $8; trousers (to order), $14. These are prices which prevailed in New York at good but not high-priced shops.

TWELVE YEARS OF ERIE

Mr. Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, completed, on June 30, his twelfth year as president. The occasion gave opportunity to a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* to point out the extraordinary changes that have been brought about in the Erie's condition during that time. Twelve years ago the road was "a streak of rust"; it is now in Class A of standard trunk lines. The Erie will shortly be a double-track line from New York to Chicago, this change having been imperative to the road if it was to handle all the business that would come to it. The Erie's gross income since 1901 has increased 60 per cent.; its increase in freight traffic has been 51 per cent., and its increase in "train-load" 53 per cent. Surplus over all fixt charges, taxes, etc., in the year just closed, was $8,105,000; in 1901 it was only $2,800,000. Following are other items in a summary of the work done to improve the road:

"The then existing streak of rust extending from New York to Chicago was first replaced with a new track. Next attention was directed to getting some cars and locomotives which, when started on their journey, were reasonably certain of getting to their destination before going to pieces. This was done by degrees. The next thing was to get more traffic. This also was done by degrees. Everything was done by degrees. The process was so gradual that few who were acquainted with the Old Erie realized the change that was taking place until one day about a year ago it was announced that the Erie Railroad had decided to double-track its entire line between New York and Chicago. This is now being done at a cost of $20,000,000, and will be completed by December 1, next, at the latest.

"When this improvement is completed there will be no Old Erie. The Erie's grades, track, cars, power, and facilities will be on a par with any of the Eastern trunk lines. It will be a New Erie. The only thing old about the road will be its president—old in railroad experience, but not so far gone in years—and with no less of energy. Here is what his experience and energy have accomplished for the Erie in

Anne Hathaway's Home Roofed With Flex-A-Tile

(the girlhood home of the wife of the great poet and dramatist, William Shakespeare)

Time, fire and weather resisting

A roof of Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles is a *lasting roof.* And Flex-A-Tiles cost no more than ordinary stained wood shingles. They are uniform in size and can be laid in half the time it takes to put on wood shingles.

Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles

can be bent to obtain any of the thatched or Japanese bungalow curved roof effects. And the rich, unfading, non-changing natural color of the slate or granite surface eliminates the cost of painting and gives your home an artistically beautiful roof. Distinctive color blends and schemes are easily achieved by the use of several colors.

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Ease takes the place of tiring effort. It soon saves its cost. The Simplex does 80% of the ironing and presses men's trousers to perfection. Run by hand or any power. Heated by gas, gasoline or electricity. Sizes to suit needs of any family, institution or hotel.

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twelve years. In 1901, Underwood had been in charge of the property for only one month:

	Total Gross	Fgt. Traf. Revenue	Fgt. Train-Miles	Tons per Train-Mile
1913....	$62,647,359	$44,345,739	12,937,006	612
1908....	50,007,603	33,946,340	12,114,000	501
1903....	45,830,413	23,074,924	13,311,928	433
1901....	39,102,302	29,284,996	13,300,036	400

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE—GOING TOO FAR "ON TICK"

Louis A. Lamb contributes to *Investments* a drastic article dealing with the causes of commercial and financial troubles in recent years. As he sees these causes, extravagance has been the chief. Extravagance has been the fault not only of individuals but of nations, cities, and corporations. They "have been trying to strike a balance with 20 shillings spent and only 19 shillings of current revenue."

Great nations are chief among offenders. Several of them now have debts roughly estimated at $42,000,000,000, the interest on which requires nearly $1,700,000,000 a year. With annual revenues of about $11,600,000,000 the governments of these countries expend about $11,700,000,000, so that their combined deficits amount to about $100,000,000 a year. That clearly is extravagance; compared with it individuals in the mass probably do not present a parallel. Mr. Lamb, in the course of his article, says further:

"The trouble is Civilization. The trouble is that the expansive nature of human ambitions, once given a glimpse of 'things more excellent,' outruns any possible material container.

"In the old days comfort was a mode of sinful indulgence—a bond of attachment to things temporal and mundane—to be frowned on as diverting attention from the holy felicity of heaven. Education, except as an avenue to holy orders, was *de trop*, except for the rich. Sanitation was luxury and a substantial act of unfaith in the wisdom and mercy of Providence. Fine apparel was a mode of deifying the flesh and exalting temporal appearances to the prejudice of eternal interests. Ornate houses, *meubles*, art objects, equipages, Persian rugs, Sheraton, Chippendale, Adam, Boullé—all devices to center the mind on earth—were not to be thought of except by the favored few.

"Civilization is the matter. Everybody the world around has had a taste of modernism and demands more. Instead of regarding work as the end of life, most people regard pleasure as the prime object. Labor used to be the theme of poets, and contentment the 'far-off ideal.' Now leisure is the ideal and discontent the universal passion of mankind.

"Having tasted the sweets of 'tinned music,' as they say in the Kongo hinterland, everybody wants a phonograph or a player-piano—on the instalment plan if the house will not stand an immediate draft. Having in view the careless ease of city nights, youth deserts the farm and troops to store, factory, or selling force. To live by one's wits is honorific. To live by muscle is to concede inferiority. 'White-collar' jobs are in request. Farm labor is as scarce as the austere faith of Plymouth Rock.

"Saving was a cardinal virtue when Ben Franklin was alive. It was supposed to have some correspondence with sterling character. To-day, with most people, it is only a necessity—a bitter compulsion to stave off possible want between 'jobs' or to meet 'payments' on some extravagant purchase.

"It is not fashionable to speak of re-

This Gun can't "go off"

YOUR COLT won't fire until you want it. When cocked the COLT is automatically locked against accidental discharge. Locks itself. Doesn't depend on you to make it safe. When you purposely pull the trigger—you automatically press in the grip safety (see circle) and your COLT shoots. That's why

The Colt Automatic
Fires first shot first

You don't have to bother your head about "safety" devices—you don't have to even think—without one second's hesitation you simply grab your COLT and shoot—quickly—instantly. The COLT is the finest steel watchdog—it rests safely as far as you are concerned, but keeps its weather eye open day and night, instantly ready for the other fellow.

Don't be stalled off the COLT if you want the best gun—it costs you no more.

Write for catalog 26

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Colt FIREARMS

Say "Colt" when you want a revolver or pistol. That name stands for sterling quality in small firearms.

The Standard for 70 years. Adopted by United States Government

Shirley President Suspenders 50¢

Feel better--look better--fit better--wear better

"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine:

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GOLD EDGES
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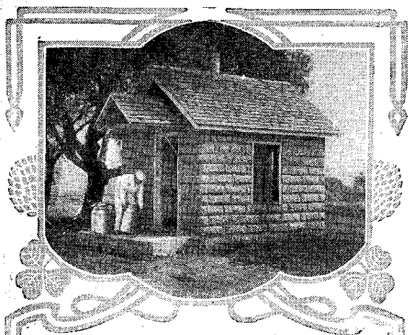

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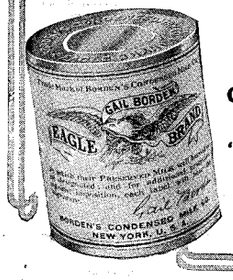
Gail Borden
EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK
THE ORIGINAL

is entirely by scientific methods. Immediately after being taken from the cows the milk is removed to the Milk House, entirely separated from barns or other buildings, where it is promptly cooled. Every precaution is taken to insure an absolutely pure product.

As a Food for Infants and General Household Purposes Eagle Brand Has No Equal.

Send for "Borden's Recipes," "Where Cleanliness Reigns Supreme," "My Biography," a book for babies.



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New York
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Restores Youthful Beauty

Real compelling beauty comes only in nature's way. Let me teach you how you can, in your own home, restore as well as preserve youthful contour and expression; remove all wrinkles caused by sagging muscles; make the complexion as fresh as in girlhood (through invigorated circulation), and make a flabby withered neck firm and fresh, **without** massage, vibration, plasters or any external treatment. These can neither restore youthful appearance nor prevent marks of age.

My System both Restores and Prevents

I have been teaching it for thirteen years and have many pupils of national prominence in this and foreign countries. Write today for my new booklet, "**Facial Exercise,**" which fully describes my system and my new Supplementary Beauty Course, FREE.

KATHRYN MURRAY
Dept. 1310 209 State Street, Chicago

ligion as an *economic factor*; but, fashionable or not, no honest observer can gainsay the fact that the decay of faith among men has contributed not a little to the 'trouble' of which we are speaking. So long as mankind in general had faith in a personal God, belief in future rewards, and assurance of final salvation through divine grace, there were powerful checks in the way of reckless living, wild borrowing, insane spending, and blind determinism in conduct. Having lost the fine flower and potency of ancient faiths, the populace—the proletariat of the world—has taken resort in socialism, radicalism, syndicalism, unionism as the only agencies by which the ills of materialistic living and thinking may be corrected. Unfaith and envy are sisters, and revolutionary ideas are cousins-german to both.

"As long as great masses of mankind want certain things—whether for pleasure, or profit, or gain, or loss makes no difference—there will be daring *entrepreneurs* to supply those things. Alert men will get rich, and combine, and employ their massed brains and money to augment their power. Regulation of popular desires, individual self-control, repression of personal extravagance, common-sense living, are the urgent needs rather than regulation of industry, corporate wealth, and business activity.

"The trouble is this: All the world wants things beyond its immediate purchasing power, and it has mortgaged the future so recklessly that lenders are aghast and decline to make further loans except at ruinous premiums.

"We have learned, lately, that luxuries must be paid for. It is impossible, without creating public debts, to have fine schools, grand cities, superdreadnoughts, splendid armies, spectacular wars (with moving-picture men in the van), unlimited water supplies, irrigating dams, Panama Canals, brick pavements, free golf links, tennis-courts in every park, and orchestral music *al fresco* gratis. It is impossible, without enlisting new capital and credit resources, to have an unfailing supply of all luxuries and new necessities one sees advertised in the magazines. If the people want automobiles they must pay the charges on the capital invested in motor plants—they must pay more for shoe-leather—they must pay more for gasoline—they must expect to pay more in an endless chain for every luxury they indulge in. The whole range of 'supply and demand' is involved.

"The people everywhere have been insanely desirous of thousands of excellent things provided by the gods of science, technology, industry, and advertising. The populace has been deliriously anxious to taste the sweets of leisure, luxury, and pleasure. In general, the masses have gone as far as possible to obtain these baubles. Public administration has followed the same urge, borrowing at a reckless rate and paying pawnbrokers' interest. Corporations have done the same. There had to be an end somewhere.

"At last the world woke up to the fact that it had drawn down to the danger-line all the liquid capital left by wars, calamities, and extravagance.

"Enforced liquidation was the only remedy. It has been in progress for months. Everybody hopes it is nearing an end. Great hardship has been forced upon many people, but hardship was the penalty the world had to pay for trying to go too far 'on tick.' Let's slow down for a while and save a dollar or two. A period of Ben Franklin thrift will work wonders."

Tillie'll Wait.—Tillie Clinger says she means to do her Christmas shopping rather early, but not until the Underwood tariff has got in its hooks.—*Dallas News.*

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Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skilfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

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301 30th STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.
Largest Makers of Shower Baths in the World.

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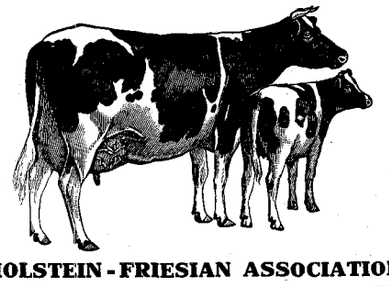
Perhaps you cannot nurse your baby. Then take the precaution to use clean fresh Holstein Milk, the nearest substitute for breast milk. Then you will have every right to expect your baby to make rapid progress, and establish a strong constitution.

In Holstein milk, as in human milk, the cream or fat is divided into minute particles or globules less than half the size of those in ordinary milk. So when Holstein milk reaches the stomach it acts just as human milk does. The curds formed are small, soft, flaky and easy to digest. In common milk, on the contrary, the curds formed are large and heavy, and show a tendency to stick together in a solid mass.

Holstein cows have long been famous for their size, health and strength, so it is not surprising that their milk proves to be the most wholesome.

Holstein milk costs no more than common milk. If your milkman cannot supply you, send us his name and we will help you to secure some.

Write for our free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
24L American Building, Brattleboro, Vt.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 597)

recognized. He had not a doubt of winning promotion. Down the road a little way he saw a sergeant's stripes awaiting him, and beyond that the bars of the lieutenant and the captain.

"But now, after thirty years, his hair is gray, his mustache is white, the blue of his eye has even faded a little, and he still patrols a beat. Promotion has never come. He knows now it will not come. He will walk a beat till death or disability overtakes him. He began at $18 a week; now he gets $20.

Yet the man "feels that he has made a success of life." He has, according to the writer in *Collier's*, and it is because he has made the most of his "vast and recurring opportunities for adventures in friendliness," during these thirty years, the last twenty of which have been spent upon one beat. Now, first of all, we are told, "Officer Hamilton stands forth among the people of his district as a stern disciplinarian."

The city ordinances must be obeyed. The grocer that piles his goods on the sidewalk, the teamster that unhitches his wagon in the street, the householder that does not clear his snow off within the allotted time, is made to feel the immediate hand of the law. But the hand of Hamilton, while rigorously insistent, is gentle, yet with a gentleness not to be misapprehended. The people learned long ago that if they mistook the softness of his manner they might find themselves most politely, to be sure, but also most unescapably arrested; they would be haled into court; they would see their mild-mannered, soft-spoken policeman going on the witness-stand against them with a few mild apologetic sentences, and the judge on the bench paying more attention to those carefully chosen words of Officer Hamilton than to the most powerful oaths of a hundred men.

But it must not be supposed that Hamilton is an "arresting" officer; he seldom finds it necessary. As one man at headquarters told me, "He has hardly a case in six months." That, however, is because of the built-up moral influence of years. People know what will go and what will not with Officer Hamilton. He no longer needs police courts. He is a walking arbiter of the law. He dispenses justice as he patrols his beat. His frowns are fines, his displeasure is a penance. What he demands the people render. Besides, he makes himself a personal friend, a big brother, a gentle godfather, even a spiritual adviser to the folk upon his post.

When a wife comes to him demanding the arrest of the husband who has abused her, Officer Hamilton in that soft, persuasive, Southern accent of which he is such a master, is very likely to dissuade her.

"Why, Mis' Sue, what's the use of that?" he may say. "You will have to pay his fine anyway. Besides, I certainly am surprized at Tom. He must have been drinkin'. You let me talk to him. I'll give that boy a goin' over that he won't forget."

Mrs. Sue would usually be persuaded. . . . . .

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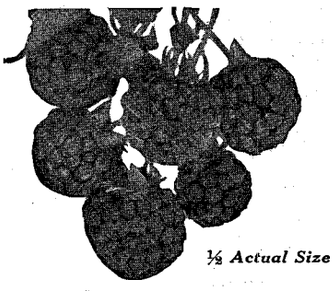
Hardy English Walnut Orchards

Are a Commercial Success in Zero Climates

Rochester grown—close to the 45th parallel of latitude, ***with temperature way below zero*** at times—***only strong rugged trees can survive—the only kind you can plant with safety. Hardier than Peach trees.*** Cultivation, harvesting and maintenance are easy and inexpensive.

FOR THE LAWN

—the acclimated English Walnut is unmatched, with its smooth, light gray bark, luxuriant, dark green foliage, lofty symmetrical growth. ***Plant an English Walnut Orchard this Fall.***



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St. Regis produces continuously ***from June to Nov.***—heavy crops of large, luscious, sugary berries of bright crimson. ***Bears first season planted.***

Its summer and autumn crops do not consist of a few scattered berries, but good to heavy pickings all the time. One party who had a small patch, ½ an acre, picked and shipped from it ***two to three pickings each week for four months*** and his profits were enormous.

Grows successfully in any soil—endures without injury heat, drought and severest cold.

Our 64-page Catalog and Planting Guide, with "Successful Nut Culture In The North"—Mailed FREE on request.

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Getting a Start In Business

The Oliver Typewriter Company is establishing new Local Agencies in all parts of the United States and Canada, where territory is not already taken.

At each of these points some bright fellow will be given the opportunity of his life to create for himself a permanent, profitable business.

The lack of sales experience is no handicap. The Company gives successful applicants a thorough training, which includes a course in The Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship. We coach them *individually*.

Young men who have recently graduated from colleges and universities are eligible for these Local Agencies.

Bankers, business and professional men, or their employes, with time to spare, can handle the work.

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

The Oliver Typewriter is now the big seller everywhere. "The Little Giant of the Typewriter World" has so many strong features that it is useless to attempt a detailed description here.

The Oliver's new and exclusive Printype—the type that *prints real print*—has won universal acclaim.

We Share Profits

No manufacturing concern gives its sales organization a more liberal share of its earnings than The Oliver Typewriter Company.

We pay out many thousands of dollars every month to Oliver Local Agents.

Each Local Agent is given exclusive control of the sale of all new Oliver Typewriters in his territory. This gives our men a double *incentive* to earnest work—a *liberal profit* on every sale and a chance to *build for the future*.

Local Agents are authorized to sell The Oliver Typewriter on the "17-Cents-a-Day" Plan, and even have the privilege of paying for their sample outfits on the same basis.

Applicants who are qualified for these positions can start at once.

Full particulars of the Local Agency proposition, the "17-Cents-a-Day" Plan, together with Catolog and specimen Printype letter, mailed on request. Address *Agency Department*,

The Oliver Typewriter Company
1032 Oliver Typewriter Building, CHICAGO

(364)

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No one need ever overhear your conversation. Every business man—every phone user needs it.

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Makes all phones *private* phones. Quickly and easily washed. Instantly adjusted. Price 50c. Money refu ed if not satisfactory. Agents wanted. Big money. The Colytt Laboratories, 572 W. Wash. St., Chicago.

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Never depreciate in value—Always pay interest promptly. Large or small amounts furnished. Descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of current offerings, sent on request, gives full information. Highest references.

E. J. Lander & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

It is humanity like this which has won the officer the place he holds in the esteem of the people. Women talk to him about their husbands; fathers consult him about their sons; girls who are in trouble and young men who have involved themselves dangerously make him their confidant. He has saved many a heart and many a home from breaking. He has united lovers and protected the honor of proud homes that to this hour do not even dream of the service rendered.

The district is a peculiar one in that the well-to-do, the middle classes, and the very poor are all represented in it. Officer Hamilton accepts the poor as his particular charge. They have more need of an angel in blue and brass. He knows every case of sickness on his post, and knows, too, if that or accident is likely to be accompanied by want. He has connections that tap the sources of charitable supply, and often is able to bring relief or prevent suffering and hardship to the people in his alleys. On Christmas Day he is likely to spend the whole morning tramping here and there with baskets of provisions, unable to enjoy his own Christmas dinner until he knows others are having theirs.

But it is the children, according to Mr. Macfarlane, that are Policeman Hamilton's especial care. "He is called 'The Children's Friend' policeman. He knows all of them, the well-fed ones on the avenues, and the pinched, starved faces that grow thick as cobbles in the alleys." About ten years ago, he began taking a few of the most uncared-for children for a country outing. So successful were these affairs that they developed into annual picnics, at which over a hundred youngsters frolic under the white-mustached policeman's care. And—

These picnics have become a means of discipline in the district. Officer Hamilton doesn't like dirt or disorder, soiled faces, or unnecessarily ragged clothes. The children know it, and they all want to win his favor. For him to say: "Don't do that-a-way, Buddy; I won't take you on the picnic if you do," is enough to insure that Buddy will stop shying rocks at Mrs. Brown's cat, or attaching tinware to Towser's tail, or teasing his little sister, or whatever other mischief juvenile depravity may have been brewing at the moment. And the influence upon Susie and her small misdemeanors is just as great.

Finally, there is the example of Policeman Hamilton's quiet, courageous, Christian life:

His family lives on the edge of the post. That family life is a model to all. He is the kind of father that these waifs of the alley would like their fathers to be, the kind of husband that the wives of the tenements would like their husbands to pattern after.

Down at the Eastern District Police Station they boasted to me that Officer Hamilton was a Christian, a member in high standing of the Methodist Church in Post No. 1, and that it was being such a good Christian that made him such a good policeman. . . . . .

And they particularly warned me against

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PARKER LUCKY CURVE **Fountain Pen**

Your search for an efficient fountain pen must end—when you learn to know the Parker Pen and understand the function of the Lucky Curve ink feed, the invention that drains the ink from the feed by capillary attraction, when you have finished writing, and prevents leaking and smearing.

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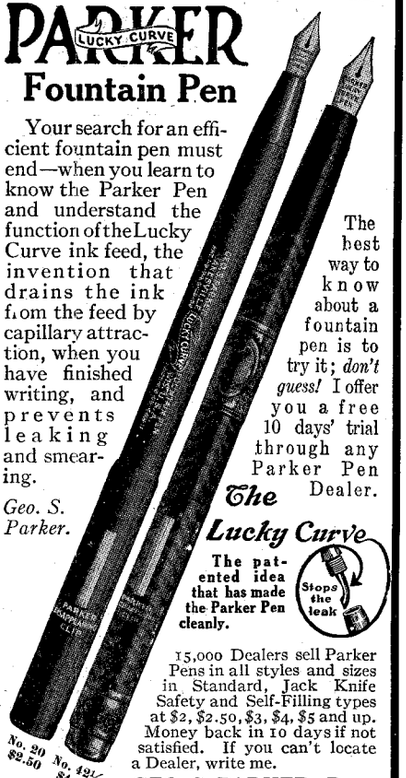

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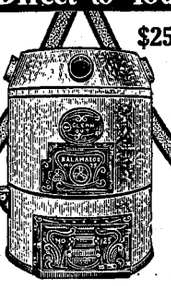

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supposing Officer Hamilton to be of the mollycoddling sort. Incident after incident illustrative of high courage was related, going far back in the memory of the older men, and coming right down to three days before, when, just out of the hospital and back upon his beat, because of the unanimous insistence of the people to see him once more, tho with the strictest injunctions from Lieutenant Hurley to step to a box and call for help at the least sign of trouble, he had torn his operation wound open in a tussle with a drunken sailor.

Discretion demanded that the officer should not invite a contest of strength which, in his condition, might end fatally; but Andrew J. Hamilton, fifty-nine years old, with a hole in his side big enough to throw a baseball through, was cock of his walk or he was nothing. Courage is courage with him, and cowardice is cowardice. He wrestled the fighting-mad sailor to the signal-box, rang for the wagon, and stood by, white and resolute, till he had sent in his man, and then—collapsed.

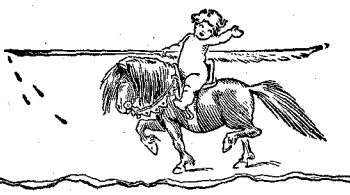
This merely to show that our policeman, tho loved by children and cried over by mothers, is not a mollycoddle—unless you would consider it mollycoddlish that the very next morning he dragged himself down to police court and, hearing the judge impose a fine of $25 upon the sailor, pleaded with him to reduce it to $5 instead, which was done, and that thereupon the sailor, twisting his cap in hand, approached the officer, thanked him, apologized for the trouble caused and injury done, and departed his friend for life.

THE VAGRANT POTATO-PICKERS

IN the Kaw Valley, in Eastern Kansas, the temperature during the potato-digging season, which is just past, gets so high that only two classes of people can stay in the fields a whole day at a time. These are the native farmers and their families and the hoboes who drift from one part of the country to another when high wages are offered to laborers. Hundreds of Kansas City men went to the potato fields this season, but most of them retreated to town in less than twenty-four hours. When the thermometer registers 100 in the shade, it seems to be 200 in the sand and loam dust of the Kaw Valley. The tenderfoot from the city feels his back roasting in the sun, and shimmering heat rising from the ground makes him dizzy. Usually about two hours in the fields is enough for him. But the hardened tramp does not flinch; he is trained to it. The story is told in the Kansas City *Star:*

The farmer along the river valley needs no information on the subject of strikes. He has tried all kinds in the last week. First, when he starts in the morning there is a man with a four-horse team running the digger. He belongs in the neighborhood, so he doesn't count. Then comes a line-up of twelve to sixteen pickers. One family is working, father, mother, daughter, and a half-grown boy. They will stay all day, heat or no heat. They belong in the valley.

Next in reliability are the hoboes. They



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Their Care and Cure, and the General Management of the Body

By I. H. HIRSCHFELD, M.D.

In this new book is told the really interesting story of the heart, and how to lead a happy and efficient life even when it is sick and the blood-vessels are hardened. The author, a prominent physician, discusses the correct management of the body in regard to work, play, sleep, food, sex, climate, and the different values in life, and shows the way by which to reconstruct one's system after it has been mismanaged.

"Nothing like it has appeared for supplementing the wide work of human conservation," says the *News*, Chicago.

"This book should be an aid to humanity in general."—*News-Tribune*, Detroit.

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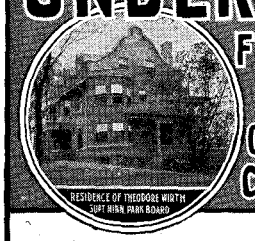

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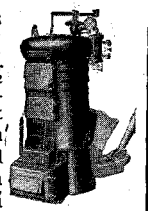

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live out of doors. They don't work very many days in the year and they don't seem to suffer from the heat. The chances are that the three or four hoboes will be on hand at night. Then there is the group that just arrived from Kansas City last night. Some of them are union men out of work, others have been working indoors. A crew ought to dig, pick, and load a car of potatoes in a day. Probably the owner has sold it for delivery that night. Part of his force wants to know, and pretty soon some one finds that is the fact. The machine goes down one row and back the next. The women and children begin to pick. A tough-looking hobo bends to the work, but the city men sit down. The boss hurries to that part of the field. The men have concluded that he is not paying enough for that class of work and want another cent per sack. Sometimes the boss says, "On your way if you don't like the wages," but more likely he debates the matter with them. Everything stops for a half-hour, and probably by that time they are back to work.

About ten o'clock some young chap who probably has worked in an office in Kansas City drops his bucket and starts for the shade. He rests a few minutes, then tells the boss he wants his pay. It is too hot for him. There is nothing to do but pay him and catch the next man who comes along the road to take his place. There is more trouble at noon, and in the afternoon, one, two, three, or four go to the shade.

But through it all the picker hobo goes on with little complaint of heat or conditions. The fellows who pick potatoes in Kansas every year are of a different tribe from the harvest hands. These men start on the Texas Gulf coast in March and pick strawberries. When the strawberry season is over in Texas they work north into Oklahoma and from there to the Missouri strawberry fields around Springfield and Joplin. After they have picked strawberries in three States they move into Kansas, and if it is too early to dig potatoes they work at anything they can find to do until the potato season begins.

Next month they will go to the Dakotas and help harvest the late potatoes. Then they will help thrash or go east and pick apples, and winter will find them back in Texas picking a little cotton perhaps.

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IF there be "geologists, and geologists—the quick and the dead," as Mr. John V. Borne observes in the current *Canada Monthly* (London, Ont.), he is apparently justified in calling J. B. Tyrrell one "of the quick kind." For Mr. Borne follows up this assertion by relating how this geologist who "does not forget to be a man," has "taken his hammer into regions where it was useless without a gun, a defense against starvation." First of all, we are reminded, J. B. Tyrrell "has given us more scientific information about the Canadian West and Northwest than any other one man living or dead." In fifteen years he "traveled over 35,000 miles of previously uninspected ground between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains." He was "the first real explorer of the western shore

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of Hudson Bay." From him came the first surveys of the Manitoba Lake, the first information regarding the Saskatchewan coal deposits. Canadian readers are bound to be interested in the account of Mr. Tyrrell's contributions to the knowledge of their great western country. He was an influence in the settlement of Manitoba and the adjoining territories, for he could tell of his explorations and discoveries "in two languages—the scientific and the popular." Our readers in this country, however, may prefer to turn from Geologist Tyrrell to the man, the shrewd, practical explorer, "who can handle a canoe and operate a gun with the best of his kind."

The story of Mr. Tyrrell's trip in 1893 from Edmonton by way of Lake Athabasca to Lake Dubawnt, over to the Chesterfield River on Hudson Bay and along the western shore of the bay to Fort Churchill, is characteristic. In the party led by J. B. Tyrrell and his brother were three Indian brothers the eldest of whom, Pierre French, was declared by Mr. Tyrrell to be "the greatest canoeman in the world." The first task was to persuade the Indians to go into the northern country despite their fears that the Eskimos would eat them. The geologist found that overcoming an Indian's superstition is sometimes as difficult as making a balky horse pull. To quote:

On the 10th of August, 1893, the Tyrrell expedition found itself on Dubawnt Lake up against a great wall of ice and upon an apparently immovable field of the same terrible material. As far as they could judge, they had struck ramparts of

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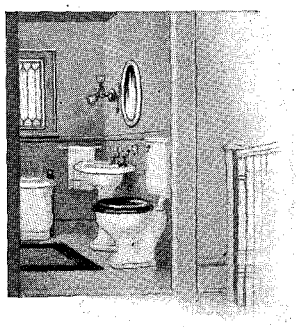

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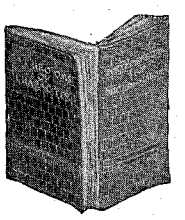

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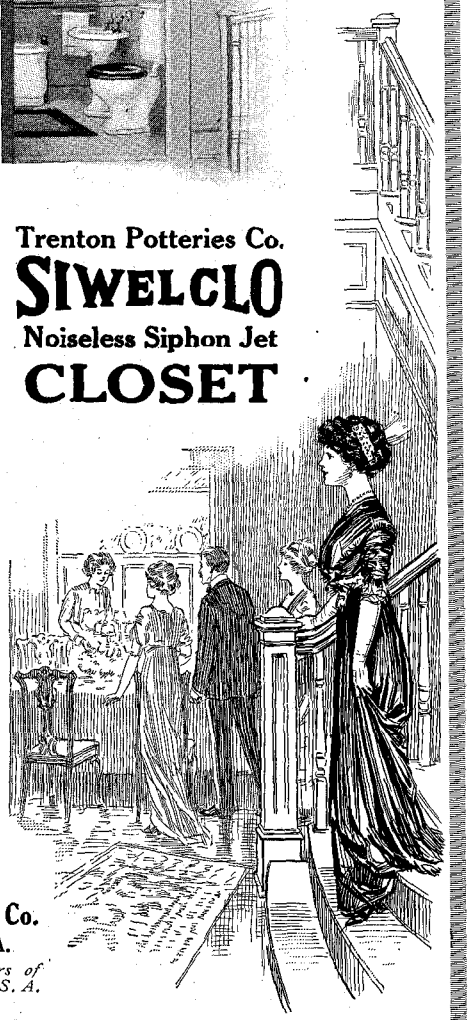

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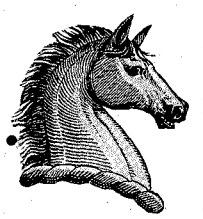

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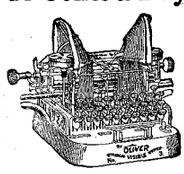

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the Arctic. There was none to tell them what lay beyond, and tho they supposed this frigid field was only a phenomenon, it was mighty discouraging to come across it and to have absolutely no knowledge of how far it extended; they were dependent upon their rifles for sustenance, and there was nothing with which to make fires. Night turned them to the shelter of the tent, and there was not even the howl of the discontented wolf to give them a sense of company in a deserted field. They slept on the prospect, and in the morning found that, by portaging a short distance, they could reach a lake of water, which might or might not take them out of this extraordinary pen of ice.

Before very long they were paddling along easily, and I do not think Mr. Tyrrell has since seen so big a wall of ice as that which blocked his way in those August days.

Coming down the coast of Hudson Bay from Chesterfield Inlet, the mouth of Corbett Inlet had to be crossed; the season was getting late, and when the north shore of the Inlet was reached a ferocious storm made a crossing impossible for three days; the winter trip began and the canoes were started across the perilous waters. Half-way over, a howler from the north prest upon them and, in a temperature several degrees below freezing, the luckless paddlers were at the mercy of waves, which splashed so freely into the canoe that the man in the middle had all he could do, by persistent bailing, to keep the craft afloat. There seemed no hope of survival; but they held on until the southern shore was approached, and there, for three hundred yards from the land, the scene was one mass of boiling foam, through which, for a long time it was impossible to see a landing-place.

At last Pierre French discerned a channel between two high rocks, behind which was smooth water, and by great good mercy the three canoes were brought into that grateful haven and finally were beached.

The tempest lasted five days, during which time only one gull fell to the leader's gun.

When it cleared, the season was dangerously late, and food was pitifully scarce. The fowl had all but disappeared. Deer along the bleak shore were scarce as angels. One white bear obligingly came within deadly gunshot. For the rest, there were drifting ice, tides that went far out into the Bay, snow-laden winds, freezing spray, and lengthening darkness to make the prospect of starvation terribly real. If the weather in that region were as bad as it is supposed to be, Tyrrell and his men must have perished. Still they came down the coast until mid-October, in Peterboro canoes. Their strength declined. Two of them collapsed. But the leader was imperturbable, optimistic, and resourceful all the time. They cached one canoe, the geological specimens, and even the precious camera—all of which were brought to Fort Churchill the next year by Eskimos; and the camera is a good worker yet. Thirty miles from Churchill the last paddling was done. Two men walked to the Fort, and brought succor to the Indian canoeman, whose feet were frozen so that he could not walk. When the Tyrrell brothers reached the Hudson Bay Company's store and saw a

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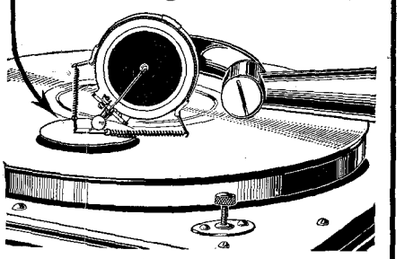

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"Over there," said the visitor, pointing.

"Crape be durned," said Read. "That isn't crape. That's the office towel."—*Los Angeles Express.*

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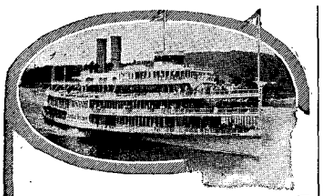

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" It probably refers to the fact that the sword as now worn is entirely harmless, while a fountain pen can explode in a way that will ruin a forty-five dollar suit of clothes in five seconds."—*Washington Star.*

Exquisite.—The present London Academy exhibition, with its fine Sargent portraits, recalls a story of this famous artist. At a banquet a young girl whom he knew very well said to him:

" Oh, Mr. Sargent, I saw your latest painting, and kissed it because it was so much like you."

" And did it kiss you in return? "

" Why, no."

" Then," said Mr. Sargent, " it was not like me."—*London Standard.*

Irish Retort.—A pompous physician who was inclined to criticize others was watching a stone-mason build a fence for his neighbor, and thought the mason was using too much mortar. He said:

" Jim, mortar covers up a good many mistakes, does it not? "

" Yes, doctor," replied the mason, " and so does the spade."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Other Way.—MRS. SOURSPITE—" When I gave you that solemn warning against marrying, I said that some day you would regret it. That time will come, mark my words ! "

MRS. NEWED—" The time has come."

MRS. SOURSPITE (gleefully)—" I thought so ! Then you regret your marriage? "

MRS. NEWED—" Oh, no ! I regret the warning you gave me. It kept me from marrying for nearly a year."—*Puck.*

Disquieting.—" Mama, why did you marry papa? "

" So you've begun to wonder, too? "—*Detroit Free Press.*

Nearly Always.—WILLIE—" Paw, what is luck? "

PAW—" Luck is what makes the other fellow successful, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WARNING

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 18.—Provisional President Huerta calls on Gen. Felix Diaz to return to Mexico from his European mission.

The Executive Committee of the National Union of Railway Men, meeting at London, refuses to call a national strike in support of the transport workers of Dublin.

September 20.—The strike of the railroad men in the British Isles is practically brought to an end.

Twenty thousand Italians, including many Garibaldian veterans, celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Rome in 1870 by the Italian troops.

The leader of the revolutionists in Santo Domingo promises to end the revolt against President Bordas.

Secretary Bryan signs treaties putting into effect his peace proposals between the United States and Panama and Guatemala.

September 21.—Thirty-five civilians and seven policemen are taken to hospitals after strike riots in Dublin.

Provisional President Huerta issues a declaration to the people of Mexico, in which he says the Government has no candidate for the Presidency and will show no favoritism.

September 22.—The airman, Noel, makes a world's record at Hendon, England, by carrying seven passengers in an aeroplane.

The International Congress on Alcoholism, at which American organizations are represented, opens in Milan.

September 24.—Foreign Minister Frederico Gamboa is nominated for President of Mexico by the Catholic party leaders. Gen. Eugenio Rascon is the Vice-Presidential nominee.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 18.—The House, after adopting an amendment affirming the gold standard of value, finally passes the Administration Currency Bill by a vote of 285 to 85.

Committees to conduct the national Republican Congressional campaign in 1914 are appointed by Representative Frank P. Woods, of Iowa, chairman of the National Republican Campaign Committee.

President Wilson nominates ex-Governor J. W. Folk, of Missouri, to be Solicitor for the Department of State.

September 19.—The House Committee on Labor decides to make a favorable report early in the winter on the Mann Bill authorizing the creation of a Bureau of Labor Safety.

September 20.—Slavery in the Philippines is described by W. H. Phipps, auditor for the islands, in a report to Secretary of War Garrison.

Chairman Jones, of the House Insular Committee, denies reports of Filipino slavery, and charges that Republican officials are venting their animus on the islanders.

GENERAL

September 19.—Massachusetts riflemen break the world's record to win the Sadler trophy at Sea Girt range in New Jersey.

September 20.—Francis Ouimet, the Brooklyn amateur, defeats Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the English professionals, in the play-off of the tie for the open golf championship of the United States.

September 23.—Governor Fielder, Democrat; ex-Gov. E. C. Stokes, Republican, and Everett Colby, Progressive, are nominated for Governor of New Jersey by their respective parties.

September 24.—The Industrial Welfare Commission of Oregon fixes a minimum wage of $9.25 a week for adult women clerks, eight hours and twenty minutes the maximum day's work, and fifty hours for a week, and makes 6 P.M. the latest hour at which any woman may be employed in a store.

The St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Church, South, condemns the acceptance by the trustees of Vanderbilt University of a Carnegie endowment of $1,000,000 for the benefit of the medical department. The church officials object to Mr. Carnegie's stipulation that the medical school be placed under non-sectarian control. The dispute between the trustees and the Board of Bishops is to be settled by the Tennessee Supreme Court.

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